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THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

# THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE 1982 WORLD FREESTYLE WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

BY

EDWARD A. THRESHER

A THESIS
SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES
AND RESEARCH IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS

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EDMONTON, ALBERTA

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Supervisor

Date April 22 1983

## ABSTRACT

This study was undertaken with one major objective. The study endeavoured to describe the administration used by the organizing committee for the 1982 World Freestyle Wrestling Championships.

In order to meet the objective, the administration of the Championship was divided into five areas: technical, facilitative, finance-legal, protocol and communications. Nine groups, to whom the organizing committee were accountable, were also identified. The five areas of administration and the nine influence groups were discussed in a 5 X 9 matrix. To secure the information, an extensive review of available literature was undertaken. The primary references were the files of the World Wrestling Championship Organizing Committee.

Chapter Two describes the historical roots of the sports administration of wrestling, while Chapter Three chronologically describes the events related to obtaining the sanction to host the Championship. Each of the five areas of administration is described in Chapters Four to Eight.

Through a survey of the forty-five separate areas of administration, the various correspondence indicates that the Organizing Committee did succeed in meeting the mandates of the various influence groups.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

In 1975, a group of Edmonton volunteers who were interested in the sport of amateur wrestling, appeared before the World International Body (Federation Internationale de Lutte Amateur) with a proposal to host a world championship sometime in the 1980's. Two major events had generated enthusiasm for wrestling in Edmonton. The first was the staging of the XII World Championship held in Edmonton in 1970; the second was the excitement and anticipation of the wrestling events associated with the 1976 Olympics in Montreal.

Once the proposal to host a world championship was placed before the FILA, an interesting series of developments arose within the Canadian wrestling fraternity. All levels of administration, local, provincial and national, became involved. An analysis of the administrative relationships of these influence groups is the main focus of this study.

## BRIEF HISTORY OF THE SPORT

Wrestling is one of the oldest sports known to mankind. Some form of the sport has existed in each developing civilization in the world and today many countries have developed their own distinctive form of wrestling. From the early beginnings of the Greek civilization (2000 B.C.), the sport has advanced as an Olympic event and has held a world championship every year.

In 1912, the International Organizing Group, known as Federation Internationale de Lutte Amateur (FILA), was formed. This group assumed the leadership for the promotion and development of the sport. Under the Federation's direction, rules were codified and weight classes were formalized as early as 1920.

The first World Championship was held in 1951 in Helsinki, Finland. After a brief period of development, the event has been staged in every year, except during Olympic years, since 1959. For the purpose of this sutdy, the XXI meeting is the focus of interest.

## BACKGROUND TO THE PROBLEM

In recent years, Canada has been host to numerous international competitions. Since 1954, Canada has staged the 1954 Commonwealth Games (Vancouver), the 1967 Pan-American Games (Winnipeg), the 1976 Summer Olympics (Montreal), the 1978 Commonwealth Games (Edmonton) and plans to stage the 1983 Universiade and the 1988 Winter Olympics.

In addition to these multi-sport extravaganzas, Edmonton has hosted international events in single sports such as water polo, basketball, wrestling, swimming, shooting and gymnastics. Throughout these sporting events, one neglected topic is the administration and organization in hosting the event.

It is this aspect of administration and organization that has been selected for the subject under review. Even though the sports are varied, in every case volunteers have been involved in planning, decision making, budgeting and evaluating.

The major focus of this study will be the manner in which the Organizing Committee for the 1982 World Freestyle Wrestling Championships handled these responsibilities.

## DEFINITION OF TERMS

1. WWC - World Wrestling Championships Organizing Committee
2. FILA - Federation Internationale de Lutte Amateur (International Federation of World Wrestling)
3. CAWA - Canadian Amateur Wrestling Association
4. AAWA - Alberta Amateur Wrestling Association
5. EAWA - Edmonton Amateur Wrestling Association
6. WWC - A group of over 200 volunteers working together for the staging of the 1982 World Freestyle Wrestling Championships
7. Volunteer - One who gives freely of his/her time and energy for a cause
8. Mandate - An authoritative command or instruction

## STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

In the organization of the 1982 World Freestyle Wrestling Championships, the Organizing Committee was faced with mandates from nine influence groups in the wrestling fraternity. Because of the different viewpoints, each group placed differing expectations on the Organizing Committee. The problem was therefore to accommodate the mandates of the different influence groups. This study examines the administration involved in accommodating the groups. These groups are as follows:

1. FILA
2. CAWA
3. AAWA
4. EAWA
5. Competitors-Coaches-Managers
6. Media
7. Levels of Government
8. Spectators
9. Volunteer Staff

The study will be limited to events between January 1, 1975 and August 14, 1982.

## JUSTIFICATION

Existing materials are incomplete in their analysis of the administration behind the organization of wrestling events. In part, this is due to the fact that authors have been limited by space requirement when making final reports.

Because wrestling is primarily a European sport, the majority of sources are either not available or are in languages other than English. In North America, the only detailed record of the administration of a wrestling meet is that of Bradbury (1977) regarding the 1976 Olympics. This study will hopefully add to his work.

Furthermore, this study will be of benefit to future organizers of international wrestling events. A record of the administrative history will serve as a testament to the work and effort by both the competitors and organizers of the Championship. Such a study had never been undertaken before.

In conclusion, the author was in the position of having first hand access to all information pertaining to the tournament. Previous writers have not had such access.

## DELIMITATIONS - LIMITATIONS

### A. DELIMITATIONS

The study was bounded by time and sport. Only those events between January 1, 1975 and August 14, 1982 were to be considered. Selection of these specific dates was governed by the first idea or inception of the event and the last day of competition of the 1982 Championships.

Secondly, the study was delimited in that the events only concern those surrounding the competition in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, and more specifically, the Kinsmen Sports Centre, University of Alberta training sites and residences, and the Four Seasons Hotel.

Lastly, the focus was on one sport, namely Olympic freestyle wrestling, and the World Championship in that event in 1982.

B. LIMITATIONS

Numerous limitations were placed on the study. Methods and procedures adopted to carry out the investigation caused problems. The availability of reliable material available to the writer caused concerns. The degree of cooperation received from the various organizations and individuals also hampered the study. Lastly, the work was limited by the deductions and interpretations of the research findings.

## HYPOTHESIS

The hypotheses will include some or all of the following:

1. The program met the needs of the various influence groups.
2. The administrative structure selected was satisfactory to stage the event.
3. Personnel were adequately selected, trained, uniformed and placed for the event.
4. The overall philosophy was suited to the needs of the various study groups.

## METHODS AND PROCEDURES

This was a participant observer study and was primarily descriptive. Within this method a wide range of research techniques were used, including basic library research, document analysis, newspaper analysis, personal

correspondence, personal observation and personal interviews.

The research covered a period beginning in January, 1975 and concluded on August 14, 1982. The data collected was placed chronologically on a time line, and described in terms of the sports administration and the mandates of the various influence groups. These agencies were: FILA, CAWA, AAWA, EAWA, Competitors/Coaches/Managers/ Referees, media, levels of government, spectators and volunteer staff.

## ORGANIZATION OF STUDY

Chapter II is an historical overview of Freestyle Wrestling. This chapter briefly reviews the history of the sport and highlights changes that occur in today's type of sports administration.

Chapter III describes the events involved in obtaining the formal bid. This chapter deals exclusively with this topic for it helps to place the championship in a proper context.

Chapters IV to VIII deal with the five areas of administration: Chapter IV Technical, Chapter V Facilitative, Chapter VI Financial/Legal, Chapter VII Protocol and Chapter VIII Communication. Within each area, the nine influence groups are discussed. In this manner the organization of the Championship was broken down into forty-five separate areas (Table 1).

Table 1

Administrative Area and Influence Groups

| Administrative Area | FILA | CAWA | AAWA | EAWA | Competitors Coaches Managers Referees | Media | Governments | Spectators | Volunteer Staff |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Technical | | | | | | | | | |
| Facilitative | | | | | | | | | |
| Finance/Legal | | | | | | | | | |
| Protocol | | | | | | | | | |
| Communications | | | | | | | | | |

# REVIEW OF LITERATURE

At present, there is only a limited amount of literature on the staging of international wrestling events. Before examining the material, some general comments are necessary regarding the types of sources available. These sources fall into four categories.

## A. SOURCES

### 1. Reports

Each championship must produce updates on the events preceding the event plus a final report. Unfortunately, these reports are all too often chronicles of who is attending, expected number of countries, V.I.P.'s and personal highlights. Final reports suffer from the problem of highlighting the positives and minimizing the negatives. Accompanying this problem, final reports are often restricted in length. Formal recommendations are limited to one or two comments per administrative area.

### 2. Newspapers

This source suffers from the opposite problem in that stories often feature "doom and gloom" news such as "so-and-so is not coming" or "budget problems plague Games". Facts are made spectacular in order to be newsworthy. With regard to wrestling, because of its low profile, few articles have actually been written.

### 3. How-To Manuals

These are numerous. The format is usually a checklist of items arranged by counting down months to the event. For local, provincial and national meets, these are excellent. However, for international events, they serve only as bare reminders.

4. Wrestling Texts

Every text on the sport has some reference to the administration and organization behind a tournament. This information is often accompanied by chapters on technique and training methods. When included, the material is only pertinent to the local scene.

Only in the case of the 1976 Olympics was a treatise on the administration produced. This two-volume tome has proved the most beneficial of all of the available literature.

The following is a survey of those reports and books relating to the topics.

B. SPECIFIC REFERENCES

After the 1979 World Wrestling Championships, the President of the Organizing Committee, Dan Dierdorf, produced a final summary of the XIX Championship (Dierdorf, 1979). This report was a brief survey of the meet focusing on the technical aspect. The number of competitions, bouts, countries, lists of officials, etc. were all included. Any recommendations had to be inferred by the reader as specific suggestions were lacking. In June of 1981, Vancouver welcomed the countries of the world for the Junior World Championships. Bob Laycoe, as President, did produce articles on the staging of the event (Laycoe, 1981). The Canadian Wrestler Magazine contains hindsight viewpoints by Gary Gardiner, Technical Director (Gardiner, 1981). Skopje, Yugoslavia, host of the most recent Championships in September of 1981, has not yet produced its final report (Samonikov, 1981). When available, the report will be in Yugoslavian and will require translations plus editing. Besides these individual sports events, E.A. Thresher prepared a final report on the wrestling event associated with the XI Commonwealth Games (Thresher, 1978).

This paper was limited to two pages and included administrative highlights, plus cautions for the next Organizing Committee. The Canadian Amateur Wrestling Association has on file, final reports of the most recent Canada Cups. Once again, these reports are brief and contain mainly technical and financial data (CAWA, 1976-1981). In summary, reports usually contain a poor account of the administration behind the staging of an international wrestling event.

Newspaper articles, as a source of information concerning wrestling, are difficult to find. Because of the low profile of wrestling, sports writers are hesitant to tackle the task of writing on the administration aspects. Two newspapermen, however, have distinguished themselves in the sport. Bob Gage of the London Free Press, who has previously been honoured by the CAWA as the sports writer of the year, has written numerous insightful articles on wrestlers and the administration of the sport (Gage, 1977). Gage has developed an empathy with the history of the sport in Canada and is well respected as an author by the wrestling fraternity. Unfortunately, his work is not aimed at sport administration. John Short, while working for Canada Press, also gained an interest in amateur wrestling. Like Gage, Short's forté has been his knowledge of names and events leaving little room for the sport administration aspect (Short, 1982). Gord Garvie, as Olympic Coach in 1976, produced a soft covered edition of the history of the preparations for Canada's team (Garvie, 1977). Gage and Short as expected, have written numerous articles as has Bill Guy, Sports Editor for The Chronicle - Journal of Thunder Bay. Much was written prior to 1976 as Thunder Bay was selected as Canada's Olympic training site. Hubert Gendron is also quoted by Garvie, as Gendron was assigned as the official reporter for the Montreal

Games. These authors, however, give little mention of the administration behind the wrestling event.

Many "how-to" manuals have been written on staging a wrestling meet (Kapral, 1967), (Garvie, 1972), (Umbach-Johnson, 1972), (Adams, 1977), (Barry, 1978), and (Keen, 1978). Unfortunately, each is part of a text on wrestling in which technical aspects are highlights. Their applicability to international wrestling is very limited. The Faculty of Physical Education and Recreation at the University of Alberta, under the guidance of Dr. Barry Mitchelson, produced a series of manuals aimed at volunteer sports administrators. These manuals, using checklists and cautions, again unfortunately have little application to international competition (Slack, 1979), and (Moore, 1979).

The last source of information on sport administration in wrestling are texts. After the 1976 Olympics, Jay Bradbury produced a two-volume summary of the Olympic Games wrestling event (Bradbury, 1977). This treatise contained everything from light placements for the C.B.C. to the number of chairs on the Competition floor. As a reference, this text has become the primary source. A similar document was produced after the 1980 Moscow Olympics; however, it is inavailable at this time.

Other texts written from an historical point of view have referred to administration in wrestling. Harris (1964) and Gardiner (1965) provide thorough accounts of wrestling during the first Olympic Competitions. Associated Press and Grolier produced a book covering the Summer and Winter Olympics from 1896 to 1976 (Grolier, 1979). This text does mention various administrative aspects of the Games from which information on the wrestling events can be inferred. Comments regarding the 1960 Rome Olympics, referring to the fact that these had been the best games ever, and the fact that Tokyo (1964) had five rehearsals for the opening

ceremonies even to the exact number of athletes, are examples. De Groote in the official album of the 1976 Olympics bears homage to the prepatory work in staging the wrestling portion of the Games. In retrospect, had Canada not held the Olympics, many of these accounts would never have been possible. Texts on the Olympic Games, therefore, do have value as background information on administration in wrestling.

A review of the literature on administration in wrestling would not be complete without reference to other outside sources. Numerous authors have written on the history of wrestling (Jesse, 1971), (de Groote, 1975), (Greenberg, 1979). Kent (1969), in his pictorial history of the sport, also refers to administrative facets. Mention of this is brief but enough material is present to indicate trends in meet organization. Sayenga (1969) in a series of articles in Amateur Wrestling News provides an extensive history of freestyle wrestling. The articles emphasize American contributions and focus primarily on collegiate style wrestling. Sayenga does provide an account of international events from 1900 to 1950.

Numerous articles have been done on volunteer sport organizations. Studies done by Slack (1979), Williams (1979), Beamish (1979) and Bratton (1970) add insight into the demographics and communication patterns of volunteers. Based on the findings of Slack, such a questionnaire was distributed to the volunteers of the 1982 Organizing Committee. As well, Wilson (1977), Naylor (1976) and Carter (1975) have written extensively on management of volunteers and their potential as a work force. In this area, a study was done on the organizational climate within the Organizing Committee. Scheier's (1977) form was used as a basis for comparison.

Going further afield, one may consider the literature on sports administration related to the business world. This list is extensive and far outreaches the scope of this study.

To conclude, numerous references are available on the topic, but unfortunately, few deal specifically with topics related to the actual administration of the sport.

## CHAPTER II

## HISTORY OF ADMINISTRATION: FREESTYLE WRESTLING

Wrestling is one of the oldest sports known to man, a fact documented through numerous artifacts remaining from the 20th Century B.C. Harris (1964) reports that authors have made references to wrestling since Homer's mention in the Iliad and the Odyssey. Also Statius in the Thebiad and Herodotus refer to wrestling in their writing (Harris, 1972). Gardiner (1965) reports that a fragment of papyrus from Oxyrrhynchus contains notes from an instructor's manual. A second source in support of wrestling as the oldest sport comes from the graphics (Figure 1) in the tombs of Vizier Ptahhotep (2490 - 2320 B.C.) near Beni-Hasan (Drees, 1968). Numerous other tombs contain wrestling frescos. Touny and Wenig (1969) in a text on Sport in Ancient Egypt lists eight other examples of wrestling graphics ranging from 2400 B.C. to 1355 B.C.

A third source of support comes from the Greek statues of the third and fourth centuries B.C. (Gardiner, 1965). The Bronze Wrestling Boy is typical of this group of art. Vases from the sixth century B.C. provide numerous accounts of wrestlers (Gardiner, 1965), and coins from the period 431 - 371 B.C. also depict figures in wrestling. Five distinct types of artifacts have therefore been found, all indicating some reference to wrestling. These estimated dates confirm wrestling as one of the oldest sports in the world.

## OLYMPIC GAMES

From a review of the accounts of the organization of the early Olympics, many administrative features supporting the wrestling event still remain a part of the world championships of 1982. Prizes in the first Olympics of wrestling were of little monetary value. Harris (1972) quotes a prize of 2000 denari as the victor's share in local competitions. Other prizes consisted of strgils or weapons. The Olympic Champions, however, were given higher acclaim in the form of statues commemorating their victory. Eligibility was strictly governed in Olympic competitions. No thieves, murderers or slaves were allowed to enter, and each competitor had to have his father attest to the fact that he was a Greek.

The system of drawing lots used in 608 B.C. remains exactly the same in 1982 (FILA, 1982). Each competitor drew a small token from a silver urn to determine his opponent in each of the rounds of the competition. Tokens were marked with letters of the alphabet and the draw was determined by matching up each corresponding pair of letters. Should there be an odd number of competitors, an extra token was included. Drawing the bye token called "ephedros" was of great benefit for the competitor could rest until the next round.

Strict penalties for lateness were imposed. The judges had the power to not only declare a competitor beaten but also to levy fines. Judges were selected to oversee all aspects of the competition. According to Dees (1968) this group of games organizers called "agonothetas" had the following functions.

> They sent out heralds to issue formal invitations to all of the Greek states, they supervised the upkeep and renovations of the various buildings and arranged accommodations for foreign envoys and guests of honour; they decided the order of events and organized police supervision for the whole assembly; but their principal task was to test the athletes, sort them into pairs and groups and umpire the games.
>
> (Drees, 1968, p. 54)

To handle the financial burden of a set of games, a wealthy citizen was often asked to underwrite the total cost. This person would then be given an elected group of noblemen to assist in the administration of the events.

Spectators were permitted at all events, however, they stood bareheaded and were provided no relief from the August heat. Authors differ on whether admission charges were levied. According to Drees (1968) large crowds and intense heat made conditions for spectators atrocious. By 146 B.C., accommodation for the spectators became an additional responsibility for games organizers.

Banquets were provided for all competitors and officials after each games. These dinners became lavish affairs at which time great honour was given to the victors. Tactics in the competition were similar to those used in 1982, however, unlike today, three falls were required for victory. Holds and manoeuvres as illustrated on the walls of tombs and vases remain exactly the same as those used in 1982. Sportsmanship was held in high regard as the following quotation from Quintus of Smyrna illustrates.

> With their hands, they rubbed the steaming sweat from their brows, then kissed one another and laid aside their rivalry in friendship.
>
> (Harris, 1964, p. 61)

Medical services were provided by the organizers, however attention was primarily for the competitors with little concern for spectators. Venue preparation, unlike today's competitions, were done by the athletes themselves. Wrestlers fought naked in the "skamma" portion of the arena. To alleviate clothing problems for women, Plato suggested replacing fencing for wrestling.

Preliminary training took place at Elis. This city, founded in 472 B.C., was fifty-eight kilometers from Olympia. Prospective athletes would train in palaestras for thirty days prior to the Olympics. During the training period, proficiency tests were given to all of the competitors. According to Philostratus, some events were uncontested at the actual Olympics. This was due to the fact that all but one of the competitors were eliminated at the training sessions. In these cases, wrestlers were claimed victor "without breaking the dust" (Drees, 1968, p. 51).

Competitions were rated by the athletes in terms of administration by the quality and quantity of oil made available. The better the quality in terms of scent and purity, the higher the competitions were regarded.

Milo of Crete was the most dominant wrestler in his time. His Olympic career opened with a victory in the boys' event in 540 B.C., then in five successive Olympiads, from 536 to 530 B.C., he won the mens' wrestling. To these victories, he added a victory in the boys' and six in the mens' event at the Pythian Games at Delphi, ten in the Isthmian and nine in the Nemean Games (Harris, 1964, p. 110).

By 393 A.D. at the last of the ancient Olympiads, wrestling had endured a period of 1000 years. The administrative legacies of this period are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2

Administrative Legacies in Wrestling in Olympic Games

| FEATURE | FIRST INTRODUCTION |
|---|---|
| 1. Technical | |
| - venue preparations | 708 B.C. |
| - schedule of events | |
| - classifications - mens', boys' | |
| - draw or pairing | |
| - penalties for lateness | |
| - judges | |
| - tactics | |
| - technical moves - 2500 B.C. | |
| - sportsmanship | |
| - uniforms - 2500 B.C. | |
| - eligibility | |
| - preliminary training | |
| 2. Facilitative | |
| - spectators | 746 B.C. |
| - accommodations | |
| - banquet | |
| 3. Protocol | |
| - awards | 746 B.C. |
| - association with funerals, festivals, or holidays | |
| - acclaim for victors | |
| 4. Finance | |
| - sponsorship | 708 B.C. |
| - professionalism | |

Wrestling by this time was so much a part of the civilization that it remained through the middle ages, with each emerging nation developing its particular form of the sport. Japan developed a style known as Judo while Russia favoured Sambo. By the late 1800's, international matches once again occurred. In 1921, an international body called Federation International de Lutte Amateur (FILA) was formed to administer the sport, however, not until 1951 was the first World championship scheduled for Helsinki, Finland.

1950 - 1975

During the 1950's, World championships in freestyle wrestling emerged. These international meets were staged between Olympic years, the first being held in 1951 at Helsinki, Finland (Table 3). The second such championship was held in 1954. Two meets were held in 1957 and 1959 and thereafter, a World championship has been held every year.

Table 3

World Freestyle Wrestling Championships

| ANNUAL | YEAR | LOCATION |
|---|---|---|
| 22nd | 1983 | Kiev, Soviet Union |
| 21st | 1982 | Edmonton, Alberta, Canada |
| 20th | 1981 | Skopje, Yugoslavia |
| | 1980 | Moscow, Soviet Union: Olympic Year |
| 19th | 1979 | San Diego, California, U.S.A. |
| 18th | 1978 | Mexico City, Mexico |
| 17th | 1977 | Lausanne, Switzerland |
| | 1976 | Montreal, Quebec, Canada: Olympic Year |
| 16th | 1975 | Minsk, Soviet Union |
| 15th | 1974 | Istanbul, Turkey |
| 14th | 1973 | Teheran, Iran |
| | 1972 | Munich, Germany: Olympic Year |
| 13th | 1971 | Sofia, Bulgaria |
| 12th | 1970 | Edmonton, Alberta, Canada |
| 11th | 1969 | Mar del Plata, Argentina |
| | 1968 | Mexico City, Mexico: Olympic Year |
| 10th | 1967 | New Delhi, India |
| 9th | 1966 | Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A. |
| 8th | 1965 | Manchester, England |
| | 1964 | Tokyo, Japan: Olympic Year |
| 7th | 1963 | Sofia, Bulgaria |
| 6th | 1962 | Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A. |
| 5th | 1961 | Yokohoma, Japan |
| | 1960 | Rome, Italy: Olympic Year |
| 4th | 1959 | Teheran, Iran |
| 3rd | 1957 | Istanbul, Turkey |
| | 1956 | Melbourne, Australia: Olympic Year |
| 2nd | 1954 | Tokyo, Japan |
| | 1952 | Helsinki, Finland: Olympic Year |
| 1st | 1951 | Helsinki, Finland |

Competitors therefore fought for the honour of being both World and Olympic champion. However, as the Olympics were staged every four years, the title of Olympic champion became the more prestigious.

Helsinki followed the 1951 Championship by staging the Olympics in 1952. These Games were highlighted by the emergence of many countries entering for the first time. Most notable among the additions were Japan and the Soviet Union. Twenty-four nations were present with 121 entries. Elimination matches in which as many as six or seven victories might be required to win a medal, set the pace for the future of international wrestling. Sayenga (1972) reported that heavy emphasis was required on strength, endurance and good political connections were an asset.

Limited information is available on the organization behind the first ten World championships. References to the sports administration have however been made for each of the Olympics. The 1956 Melbourne Olympics were notable in that from the onset, the Games were plagued by political problems. The Russian invasion of Hungary caused anxious moments for the Organizing Committee regarding flag raising ceremonies. The Hungarians refused to compete under a Communist banner and flew the flag of Free Hungary instead. Additional protocol difficulties occurred when the flag of Taiwan was mistakenly raised for the Republic of China. The International Olympic Committee was also concerned over the administrative preparations for the competition (Crolier, 1979).

On the technical side, the Soviet Union, Iran, Turkey and Bulgaria dominated the championships. Mustafa Dagistante at 62 kg. completed a successful career by winning his fifth world title. In sharp contrast to the Melbourne Games, the 1960 Rome Olympics were held in high regard.

Avery Brundage wrote afterwards,

> When the Olympic Flame, lit by the sun's rays at Olympia, Greece, finally flickered out in Rome, there was general agreement that the 1960 Olympic Games had been the finest in history.
>
> (Crolier, 1979, pg. 245)

Following the 1960 Olympics, a freestyle World Championship was held in each of the three years between the Olympics. Competition was held in eight classes ranging from 52 kg. to 87 kg. Roger Coulon of France was selected as President of FILA and held this position until his death in 1971. The first World Championships in North America were staged in Toledo, Ohio in 1962. Toledo, under the leadership of Joseph Scalzo, has since become the unofficial center of international wrestling in the United States (Scalzo, 1980). Bryant (1981) reported that each year, the city hosts an event called the World Cup in which representative teams from the five continents compete in a round robin format.

In 1964 Tokyo, Japan staged the Olympics. Timing and precision were heavily stressed in the administration of the events. The budget of over $3 billion was more than any previous Olympics. Typical of the administration was the government's policy . . . "to make the Olympics our announcement to the world that Japan was no longer a beaten nation" (Crolier, 1979). Colour photography and electric timing were introduced to the sport during the Games. South Africa was barred from competing because of apartheid policies.

Following the Olympics, FILA broke tradition and scheduled the next three championships outside of Europe.

The 1968 Mexico Olympics will long be remembered as the mile high Olympics. Due to the altitude, the track record book was completely

rewritten. However, even superbly conditioned freestyle wrestlers found the three five-minute rounds grueling. Japan surprised everyone and again won the three lowest weight classes. Pageantry once again returned to the sport as elaborate colourful ceremonies accompanied the events.

In 1969, Mar del Plata, Argentina next hosted the only World championship to be held in South America. The Soviet Union again dominated with four golds, however, the U.S.A. won two. As had been the case after previous Olympic years, numerous technical changes were made in the sport. Two additional weight classes were added and matches were shortened to three three-minute rounds. The administration of the event was not held in high regard. For example, decisions regarding technical matters were made the evening before the meet began. A delegation from Edmonton that had attended to observe the administration behind a world tournament, ended up running the meet (Eurchuk, 1982).

In 1970, the World championship returned to North America. The event was staged in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada at the University of Alberta. Barry (1975) indicated that there were forty-two nations entered (freestyle and greco-roman). The Soviet Union completely outclassed all in taking five weight classes. They were especially dominant in the upper classes as they shut out the others from 82 kg. up. Records of the Organizing Committee reveal a budget of $131,437.00 (Taylor, 1970). As Rome had staged the best ever Olympics, Edmonton was credited with staging the best ever worlds thereby setting a new administrative standard for international wrestling tournaments (Barry, 1975; Jones, 1982).

Freestyle wrestlers were united again for a world competition in Munich, Germany for the 1972 Olympics. The tragic deaths of eleven Israeli Olympic athletes however, saddened the entire affair. Wrestlers were deeply involved as an Israeli referee, Yosef Gottfreund was among the dead. Five of the 1971 world champions defended in the Olympic event. Most notable was Alexander Medved who won his third Olympic gold medal. Medved's career lasted ten years during which time he won seven world championships plus three Olympic games. In 1982, Medved was still active in the sport as an international referee for the Soviet Union.

Teheran, Iran staged the 14th freestyle competition. As in the past, many competitors retired after the 1972 Olympics. Of the new arrivals, only one, Soslan Andiyev (heavyweight, URS) would go on to dominate. Over the next eight years, he won four world and two Olympic titles. In 1972, Milan Ercegan of Yugoslavia was selected as FILA President. His arrival as President witnessed the start of a new period in which major technical and administrative changes were to be introduced in the sport.

## 1975 - 1982

For the purposes of this study, the events between 1975 and 1982 were of prime concern. A review of the previous championships was necessary to place the 1982 tournament in its place in history. By 1975, many of the mandates of the FILA had been set. This list of mandates or stipulations had evolved over the past years. Of special importance were the establishment of FILA in 1921, the First World Freestyle Championships in Helsinki in 1951, and the emergence of Milan

Ercegan of Yugoslavia as President, 1971. Also inflation dramatically increased the cost of administration. The Montreal Olympics which were orginally budgeted for $310 million but spiralled to an estimated $1.5 billion. Security alone cost $100 million (Grolier, 1979).

In the seven year period from 1975 to 1982, two Olympics and five World Championships were held. These events all had a bearing on the 1982 Organizing Committee. The Soviet Union staged the 1975 championships at Minsk. Reports on the administration aspects were not required although those present reported strict security and rigid protocol (Taylor, 1976).

Montreal, Quebec, Canada was host of the next Olympic Games. The wrestling events associated with the Olympics were well organized, although they were affected by the walkout of thirty-two black nations. This walkout had little effect on the freestyle competition as few Africans belong to the FILA. Tight security hampered the friendliness of former competitions. Wrestling Chairman, Jay Bradbury (1976) stated that his position did not allow him to accommodate many of the requests of the wrestling fraternity.

After the 1976 Olympics, the referees commission of the FILA introduced numerous changes in the technical aspects of the sport. These innovations were formally adopted for the 1980 Olympics. At the base of the change was the focus on "Total Wrestling" and the shortening of bouts for competitors. These changes produced sweeping ramifications in all aspects of the sport administration. Time reductions were made in the following cases: injury time (5 to 3 minutes), weigh time

(60 minutes to 30 minutes), session maximums of two hours, match time (9 to 6 minutes).

The 18th Championship returned to Mexico City. The Soviet Union dominated throughout winning six of ten weight classes (Skopje, 1981). At the FILA Congress associated with the Championship, Canada's bid to host in 1982 was accepted (FILA, 1978).

In 1979, San Diego hosted the freestyle event. Planning was completed over a twelve month period. PERT charts indicated a centralized form of administration (Dierdorf, 1979). Close attention was given to the administration as Los Angeles was a potential summer Olympics host. Administration records for the championships were returned to the Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) in Indianapolis, Indiana and were unavailable.

In 1980, the XXII Olympic Summer Games were held in Moscow, Soviet Union. The event from a wrestling perspective was more of a glorified European championship as many free world countries chose to boycott the Games. Japan, Canada and the United States, all ranked in the top ten countries, chose not to attend. Administratively, the 1980 Olympics were a tremendous success. Strict security and adherence to protocol did little to detract from the competition. President Milan Ercegan summarized the state of the technical aspects in an "Open Letter" published in the FILA Bulletin.

> The present amendments and modifications should be considered as a final stage in our freeing from the traditional and obsolete rules of wrestling which have restrained development into a modern sport. The FILA does not intend to introduce additional changes to the rules, at least where the basic principles of wrestling are concerned.
>
> (FILA, 1981, p. 6)

In 1981, Skopje, Yugoslavia hosted the 20th celebration of the freestyle wrestling competition. The meet, held in the country of the world president, Milan Ercegan, was run very well and will likely stand as the model for future championships. Advance planning, unlimited personnel plus a large government grant combined to make the Championships an administrative success. Press, coaches and spectators were kept well informed of events through an efficient media centre. The ceremonial aspect was well choreographed with ethnic dances and colourful costumes. Venue preparations which were completed ten days before the event, provided an excellent location. Overall, the championships were very well handled from all administrative aspects (Thresher, 1981).

In recent times, professional administration has taken on all aspects of the sport, however, the world body, FILA, closely supervises the activities both on and off the mats. Successive tournaments have had such high standards in terms of presentation that one wonders where the current trend will lead. Suffice it to say that the competitors are still the main focus and therefore deserve the lion's share of the attention. The 1982 championships kept this fact foremost in their preparations.

Over the past five years, the sports organization had been ever improving each year setting higher standards for future hosts. The stage was therefore set for the 1982 renewal of the 21st world freestyle championships.

## CHAPTER III

## OBTAINING THE CHAMPIONSHIPS

In the case of a major sports attraction, the sequence of events leading to the formal sanction of an international sporting event is of interest (Henderson, 1978). The following is a description of events leading up to the formal approval for Edmonton to host the 1982 World Freestyle Wrestling Championships. The description will place the event in its proper context with regard to the international, national and local wrestling scene.

### EVENTS LEADING TO THE BID: 1951 - 1975

To assist in this discussion, the events will be dealt with according to the various levels of sport administration.

A. The International Scene

Since 1951, the Federation Internationale de Lutte Amateur (FILA) has organized twenty-one World Championships in Freestyle Wrestling. The hosting assignments were made at the FILA Congress Meetings which are held every second year. To assist in planning, the Calendar Commission of FILA has timetabled World Championships five years in advance. This process began in 1975.

By 1975, sixteen such events had been held. In the main, the Championships had been staged in European countries (Table 3, pg. 19) and were dominated by athletes from the socialist nations.

At the Congress Meeting of October 13, 1977 in Gottenborg, Sweden, FILA asked for candidates for the next five year period (FILA, 1977). The minutes of the Congress published in the December, 1977 Newsletter have "Edmonton" listed as a potential host for the Freestyle portion in

1982 (FILA, 1978). Poland was listed for the Greco-Roman style. Of the eighteen wrestling events listed for 1982, only five had potential hosts.

For those countries interested in hosting, the FILA produced Canadidacy for the Championships (1977) literature which was to be submitted at the Congress Meeting associated with the Mexico World Championship in September of 1978 (FILA, 1977).

Edmonton's name first appeared as a candidate in the minutes of the Congress held in September of 1977 in Mexico City. Mike Eurchuk, through the Canadian Amateur Wrestling Association, proposed Canada as a host while in attendance at the 1977 Senior Pan-American Championships.

B. National Scene

Canada as a wrestling entity has ranked as high as tenth place in terms of international competition. As well, it has been highly regarded in staging international meets for its administrative prowess.

The Pan-American Games held in Winnipeg in 1967 was the first major wrestling international competition to be held in Canada. In 1970, Edmonton staged the 12th World Freestyle and Greco-Roman Championships. This meet was documented as being the best staged of any to that date (Edmonton Journal, 1982). The professional style of administration was continued in the administration of the Olympics held in 1976 in Montreal. This history of success therefore placed Canada in a rather envious position as a prospective host for international wrestling events.

C. Local Scene

Wrestling in Edmonton and Alberta have had separately incorporated administrative bodies since 1967 (Table 4).

Table 4

Amateur Wrestling Sport Governing Bodies

PRESIDENTS

| Edmonton Amateur Wrestling Association | | Alberta Amateur Wrestling Association | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1981 - 1982 | Al Boychuk | 1982 | John Barry |
| 1980 | Russ Pawlyk | 1980 - 1981 | Tim Wenzel |
| 1978 - 1979 | Bill Dowbiggin | 1978 - 1979 | Bernie Bajnok |
| 1977 | John Belmont | 1976 - 1977 | John Barry |
| 1976 | Lorne Garner | 1973 - 1975 | Don Watts |
| 1975 | Ted Thresher | 1972 | Mike Eurchuk |
| 1974 | Mike Eurchuk | 1971 | Ron Bennetts |
| 1973 | Ron Gaunce | 1970 | Alex Romaniuk |
| 1971 - 1972 | Mike Eurchuk | | |
| 1969 - 1970 | Larry George | | |
| 1967 - 1968 | Alex Romaniuk | | |

| Canadian Amateur Wrestling Association | | Federation Internationale de Lutte Amateur | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1979 - 1982 | Mario Saletnig | 1971 - 1982 | Milan Ercegan, Yugoslavia |
| 1975 - 1979 | Barry Nye | 1952 - 1971 | Roger Coulon, France |
| 1972 - 1975 | Alex Romaniuk | 1930 - 1952 | Viktor Smeds, Finland |
| 1969 - 1972 | Fred Oberlander | 1924 - 1930 | Alfred Brutt, Hungary |
| | | 1921 - 1924 | Einer Raberg, Sweden |

Prior to 1967 wrestling was administered as a branch of the Alberta Athletic Union. In Edmonton, Alex Romaniuk has been highly regarded for his administrative efforts at all levels of the sport. By 1981, he

had been inducted to Wrestling Halls of Fame at the local, provincial and national levels. The Edmonton and Alberta wrestling administrative agencies therefore had a seven year history by 1975. Not only did Edmonton have an administrative structure in place, but Edmontonians had occupied top administrative positions at both the provincial and national levels. Dr. A.W. (Bert) Taylor represented Canada on the FILA commission. Bill Manson became President of the Canadian Wrestling Officials Association. Members of the Edmonton Wrestling fraternity therefore possessed a wealth of experience in all aspects of the sport.

Due to the over-involvement of coaches in the area Barry (1975) reported that Edmonton had suffered a decline in interest after the 1970 World Championship was hosted by Edmonton. This decline resulted because the sport was operating from too small a base. Barry stated numbers of teams, competitors and overall interest dropped between 1970 and 1975.

## THE ACTUAL BID: 1975 - 1982

Nineteen seventy-five is chosen as a starting point because during that year interest was once again rekindled in international wrestling. The Montreal 1976 Olympics attracted the attention of all of those involved in amateur sport and wrestling was typical of that interest.

In Edmonton during 1975, there were four people who displayed an interest in hosting a major international wrestling event. This group, members of which had all worked on the 1970 World Championships, occupied various positions in the wrestling fraternity. They were:

A. John Belmont: Vice Chairman 1970 World Championships (Interpreters), High School Wrestling Coach, Physical Education Teacher.

B. Mike Eurchuk: Vice Chairman 1970 World Championships (Transportation), Junior High Wrestling Coach, Vice Principal Junior High School, Internationally carded official.

C. Alex Romaniuk: President, Organizing Committee, 1970 World Championships
Principal, Elementary School.

D. Ted Thresher: Transportation Committee, 1970 World Championships
Junior High Wrestling Coach, Physical Education Teacher.

Of this group, Alex Romaniuk was the senior member having been past President of all three levels of wrestling. His most recent involvement was as President of the Canadian Amateur Wrestling Association (CAWA), 1972 - 1975. By 1975, Mike Eurchuk had occupied the Presidency of the local and provincial associations and was a top calibre official.

Ted Thresher acted as Wrestling Chairman for the 1974 Canadian Junior Olympics, and later was Chairman of Wrestling for the XI Commonwealth Games in 1978.

1975 was a quiet year in terms of hosting of wrestling events. However, plans for the 1976 Olympics were quickly taking shape and interest and activities increased. A large contingent of Edmontonians travelled to Montreal for the Olympics. This group consisted of wrestlers, officials, sport administrators plus others with general interest. During the twelve day period of the Olympics, the idea of staging a

World Championship in Edmonton was born. Surprisingly, two groups wishing to host a World championship appeared at relatively the same time.

Mike Eurchuk, now an Olympic Official, along with Alex Romaniuk, emerged as the respective heads of the two groups. In all likelihood, both men talked separately to the same people in Montreal, thereby generating interest in a hosting bid.

Upon returning to Edmonton, the two groups began working behind the scenes making preparations to host a World championship. The minutes of these meetings are difficult to find, however records show that Alex Romaniuk did convene a meeting in the fall of 1976 at which time updates and future planning was discussed (Belmont, 1982). Minutes of the Organizing Committee for the 1978 XI Commonwealth Games reveal the first mention of Mike Eurchuk's group on September 20, 1977 (Minutes of the XI Commonwealth Games, 1978). These two meetings, therefore, marked the first formal acknowledgement of the separate groups.

The work of the two groups came to the attention of the local wrestling authority, the EAWA, as minutes of the November 9, 1976 meeting indicate:

> (Item 6) 6) New Business (Hosting of 1981 Worlds) Cleverley-Thresher BIR that the EAWA accept a member of the Committee to make monthly reports. Effect: EAWA recognizes the existence of such a group and desires to be kept informed of progress. The motion in no way represents the stand of the EAWA as to support of the group.
>
> (EAWA, 1976)

It should be noted that the date at that time was 1981, not 1982. This confusion in dates and host groups continued for three years.

A search of the files and records of the sport governing bodies revealed no further mention of the World championship until October 20, 1977. During the winter of 1976-77, Eurchuk's group was the more visible due to his involvement as co-chairman and the organizing committee's preparations for the 1978 XI Commonwealth Games. Both factions arose as friendship groups. Romaniuk's group existed as a carryover from the 1970 Organizing Committee, and by 1977 members of the group did not occupy the higher profile positions in the Wrestling fraternity. However, two members were on the executive of the EAWA during the 1977-78 season. The other group began in 1974 through associations with the Canadian Junior Olympics. The majority of the group were employees of the Edmonton Public School Board at the Junior High School level.

In July of 1977, fourteen representatives of Eurchuk's group attended the 1977 Junior World Championships in Las Vegas, Nevada. This group, in addition to observing the administrative detail behind an international wrestling meet, hosted a reception to promote the Commonwealth Games. Talk of hosting a World championship also occurred as did some lobbying.

By September 30, 1977, Eurchuk's group had filed for incorporation under The Societies Act. Not knowing if the group would receive formal approval, they were incorporated under the title "The World Wrestling Championships - 1980's Committee".

Earlier in September, Eurchuk while working as an official for Canada presented Edmonton's name as a potential host. This presentation offer was made in Mexico City, at the meeting held in association with the Senior Pan-American Games.

At the FILA Congress in Gottenberg, Sweden on October 13, 1976, Canada's name was therefore mentioned. The CAWA, when receiving word of the October 13 Congress Meeting minutes, released a story to Canada Press stating that Edmonton had been awarded the 1982 World Freestyle Championships. The announcement was in error for Canada had not been granted the bid, rather it had only registered its name for consideration. Formal approval was to be decided at the Congress meeting the following year.

This unfortunate early announcement appeared in the Edmonton Journal and was a surprise to everyone in the local wrestling fraternity. As all of the efforts of both groups to this point were behind the scenes, the newspaper article brought the matter into the open. As the 1977-78 wrestling season appraoched, interest in the apparent conflict attracted attention.

On October 20, 1977, Lorne Garner, President of the EAWA, reported that Eurchuk and Romaniuk were to meet and settle which group was going to actually proceed with the organization. They failed to reach accord and a rift was confirmed in the ranks of the wrestling fraternity in Edmonton.

Other administrative bodies became involved as a letter from the Technical Director of the CAWA, Gord Bertie reveals. He wrote to the AAWA asking them to sanction the Edmonton bid. Bernie Bajnok, President of the AAWA, a resident of Calgary, wrote to the EAWA to ask for a resolution regarding which group would be given the bid.

At the November meeting of the EAWA, Lorne Garner's term as President came to a close and he turned the matter over to the newly elected president, John Belmont. As president, Belmont had to outline

a plan to resolve the problem. In the EAWA Minutes of November 17, 1977, there was a motion passed directing Belmont to write a letter to both parties asking them to declare their intentions, "MOTION: BIR that President Belmont write to both parties (Dowbiggin - Shelton). Passed." (EAWA, 1977).

Following the letter from Belmont, Mike Eurchuk wrote a three page letter outlining his committee's intent and activities to date (WWC, 1977). This letter was presented at the EAWA meeting of December 6, 1977. The minutes of the EAWA indicate no response from Romaniuk's group. A motion was therefore passed to keep information from the media until the situation was resolved, "MOTION: BIR that no one contact government or press until plans have been presented and supported by the EAWA (Campbell - Slaughter). Passed." (EAWA, 1977).

At the January 18, 1978 meeting, both parties presented verbal reports. President Belmont stated the guidelines for written reports for the next meeting (February 8, 1978). Reports were to be centered around six headings, "1. aims and objectives, 2. types of funding, 3. actual backing groups, 4. areas that will be covered by each group, 5. program benefits, 6. committee names at this time." (EAWA, 1978).

Belmont next wrote to the AAWA to inform them that a decision would be made by March 1, 1978. Final resolutions occurred at the EAWA meeting of February 8, 1978. EAWA Minutes report:

> Item 13. The EAWA chose to support the group of Mike Eurchuk for the 1982 Worlds. (Voting: Directors only) - count available, but secret.
>
> (EAWA, 1978)

The motion by the EAWA to endorse Eurchuk's hosting group ended two years of behind the scenes lobbying by both groups. The decision process severely tested the strength of the EAWA. CAWA and AAWA, the

the higher levels of authority in the sports administration, respected the autonomy of the local group and its right to make the decision. While Edmonton went through the decision process, the higher levels of administration for the sport speculated what would take place should each become successful. Unfortunately, for the sport, a compromise solution was not possible and one group was chosen over the other. The two year period involving the lobbying for the meet left lasting scars on the wrestling fraternity in Edmonton.

Once news of the EAWA decision was received, formal sanction was quickly gained from the AAWA February 20th Meeting, Item 3.5:

> MOTION: Serediuk-Wenzel. BIR that AAWA support bid of the "World Championships for the 80's group to host the 1982 World Championships.
>
> (AAWA, 1978)

Minutes of the AAWA next show a letter of April 13, 1978 from President Bajnok to Barry Nye, President of the CAWA regarding the approval of the bid to host the 1982 Worlds (AAWA, 1978).

By April 13, 1978, the group headed by Mike Eurchuk had formally been approved as the host for the 1982 Championship by the EAWA, AAWA and had notified the CAWA. A comparison of volunteer membership lists show that 60% of the orginal 1982 Organizing Committee were involved in the 1978 Commonwealth Games. From April to August of 1978, efforts centered on the staging of the wrestling event for the XI Commonwealth Games.

Between April and August, correspondence continued between the CAWA office and Eurchuk's group, which by now had chosen to call themselves the Steering Committee for the 1982 World Championships.

CAWA files indicate a letter of May 19, 1978 regarding the submission of a detailed report expanding upon numerous organization aspects of the tournament (CAWA, 1978). Formal acceptance of Edmonton's bid was given at the Annual General Meeting of the CAWA held in June of 1978.

Although all three levels of sports administration had approved Edmonton's bid, the Steering Committee had to overcome one other final obstacle. To this point, only the philosophy behind the meet had been approved. The financial obligations required to host the meet became the next hurdle, for if suitable arrangements could not be produced, the Steering group could withdraw its proposal.

The XI Commonwealth Games provided a meeting place for all concerned with the 1982 Championships. President Nye, Technical Director Bertie, plus other members of the CAWA met on numerous occasions with members of the Steering Committee. During these informal meetings, much of the philosophy and future planning were discussed. A strategy was prepared for the upcoming FILA Congress Meeting in September 1978 in Mexico City. Although much of the planning had been done, up to this point in time, Canada only had a proposed nomination.

In September of 1978, Simen Fialkow accompanied Mike Eurchuk to Mexico City to present the formal bid. The Soviet Union, Poland, Canada and the United States all showed an interest in hosting the 1982 Championships. The Edmonton delegation first met with Poland to plan bid strategy, each refusing to host both styles and therefore support each other. Next Canada and Poland met with the Soviet Union mentioning their agreement and said they would support the Soviet Union if it chose to bid for the 1983 Championship rather than 1982. Because the United

States Association do not want to travel outside of the Americas, she had a standing bid to host any available meet. The United States would therefore prefer Canada to any other host nation. Also, since 1979 was still available, the United States chose that year.

At the Congress Meeting, there was a motion for Canada to host while the Soviet Union and the United States withdrew their bids. The minutes of the Congress therefore record the following approved hosts.

1979 San Diego, California, U.S.A.
1980 Moscow, Soviet Union (Olympic Year)
1981 Skopje, Yugoslavia
1982 Edmonton, Alberta, Canada (Freestyle)
Poland (Greco-Roman)

(FILA, 1978)

Having obtained all the formal sanctions, the steering group next turned its attention to obtaining the necessary funds in order to satisfy its philosophy and objectives.

This process involved two separate stages. First letters of introduction and intent were sent to all three levels of government. By June 8, 1978, letters of financial support had been received from the Mayor of Edmonton, His Worship C.J. (Cec) Purves; the Provincial Minister of Parks and Wildlife, The Honourable J.A. Adair; the Premier of Alberta, The Honourable Peter Lougheed; and Canada's Prime Minister, The Right Honourable P.E. Trudeau. The CAWA were negotiating at the federal level through the wrestling representative, Doug Darling (WWC, 1978).

The second stage was the agreement to a specific amount. A preliminary budget of $280,000 was drawn up in which each level of government was expected to provide one quarter of the support ($70,000). The precedent of financial support from all levels of government had

begun in 1970. The World Wrestling Committee (WWC) were expected to generate the remaining funds (WWC, 1978).

Negotiations at all levels continued from 1978 up to 1980. Final approval was received for the federal portion on July 8, 1980 in a letter from CAWA President, Mario Saletnig. The province formally committed support of $70,000 in the spring for 1981 with the first installment for August, 1981. This process was facilitated by Beth Shipka of the Alberta Parks and Recreation Department. Ron Ferguson, International Events Coordinator for the City of Edmonton, was instrumental in the WWC obtaining the first of the government monies.

Thus ended the process of obtaining the bid. The events which spanned five years had both positive and negative effects for those involved with wrestling. On the positive side, the hierarchy of sports governing bodies was severely tested. Fortunately each body respected the others right to make decisions. Secondly, the process tested the credibility of the EAWA. Due to strong leadership and genuine interest in the sport, the EAWA succeeded in performing its task. Thirdly, the conflict between the two groups required detailed advance planning by the WWC. The submission of February 8, 1978 to the EAWA closely parallels the structure as it existed in 1982.

On the negative side, personalities clashed and as a result, friendships were broken. Some members of the EAWA left the association. Lastly, a division existed within the ranks of the EAWA. Time and a deep rooted interest in the sport had fortunately healed some of these negative aspects.

# CHAPTER IV

## TECHNICAL ARRANGEMENTS: 1982 WORLD FREESTYLE WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

The next five chapters provide an analysis of how each Vice President of the 1982 World Freestyle Wrestling Championships managed the job description for his/her assigned area. Each chapter focuses on one area of administration. Each influence group is discussed as to their particular mandates for the WWC.

To accomplish the administration for the event, five distinct areas were formed: 1. Technical, 2. Facilitative, 3. Finance/Legal, 4. Protocol, 5. Communications (Appendix I). Chapter IV deals specifically with the technical area.

The term technical was defined by the organizing committee as, "those matters dealing with the competitors and the actual competition" (Operating Manual, 1981, p. 3). This area included collecting entries, pairing of wrestlers, officiating, equipment and the competition site. To carry out the duties, a volunteer staff of fifty-one was selected. Mr. Lorne Garner and Mr. Ray Kay, who had both held similar positions in four prior international tournaments, acted as Vice Presidents for the technical area. To complement their administrative experiences, both attended the 1981 Junior and Senior World Wrestling Freestyle competitions in order to obtain additional information about staging World Championships. Both were school teachers, and at the time of the 1982 Championships, had acted as coaches and administrators in amateur wrestling. Their selection for the position was based on their expertise in the technical area. Selection based on expertise was not the case for all of the Vice Presidential appointments.

## FILA
## (Federation Internationale de Lutte Amateur)

Of the nine influence groups, the Alberta Amateur Wrestling Association (AAWA) and the three levels of government (municipal, provincial, and federal) had no impact on the technical aspects of the championships. The world sport governing body (FILA) provided the majority of the parameters, rules and guidelines.

Written sources were used to ascertain the FILA dictates. These were the FILA Bulletin (Vol. 15-16, 17-18, 19-20), and FILA Rule Book (1974), plus correspondence from the FILA President, Milan Ercegan. Three meetings were scheduled with Canadian Amateur Wrestling Association President, Mario Saletnig, who acted as the official FILA observer. Information from these meetings was difficult to obtain regarding which body was making the actual mandate. This difficulty arose due to the positions that Mario Saletnig represented. It was possible that he could be the Canadian President acting as a representative of the World President, the Canadian President acting on behalf of the CAWA, or the Canadian President acting on his own behalf. Some of the confusion was cleared by June 4, 1981 when after numerous phone calls between Edmonton and Montreal, the organizing committee received a copy of the General Regulations for International Competitions (1974). This booklet provided in writing the formal FILA mandates. Table 5 outlines the articles as they apply to each sports administrative area.

Table 5

FILA General Regulations for International Competitions

| Area | Articles/Statutes |
|---|---|
| 1. Technical | 7, 9, 26, 27, 28, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 50, 51, 53, 59, 60, 61, 62, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 |
| 2. Facilitative | 28, 29, 31, 33, 35, 38, 41, 45, 60 |
| 3. Finance/Legal | 5, 13, 23, 28, 29, 30a, 31, 32, 33, 36 |
| 4. Communication | 30b, 40, 44, 71 |
| 5. Protocol | 6b, 6c, 11, 18, 26f, 34, 40, 48, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 62, 63, 64, 65, 73 |
| 6. Candidacy | 17, 18a, 21, 22, 23, 24, Annex 1 |

Lastly, information on FILA mandates was obtained through first hand observation at international tournaments. In preparation for the 1982 event, over fifty personal appearances had occurred. These observations were by members of the WWC executive acting as accredited observers or judge-referees.

Technical mandates were categorized into three major areas. The following is an analysis of each category.

1. Rules - Tournament Director

a) Entry deadline - confusion resulted over the entry deadline. The 1981 Vancouver Junior World Wrestling Championships chose a four week deadline for entries by name and an eight week deadline for entries by weight class (Vancouver, 1981). The 1981 Yugoslavia Senior World Wrestling

Championships chose ten weeks for entries by country and one day for entries by name (Yugoslavia, 1982). Edmonton chose the same deadlines as Vancouver. The FILA statutes indicate that all three organizing committees were in error as the time frame was supposed to be six weeks by team and three weeks by name (FILA, 1974).

b) Technical stationary - Article 44 of the General Regulations stipulates the approved script and format for all technical forms. Copies of the FILA approved forms appeared in the FILA Newsletter Vol. 19-20, 1981. The WWC chose to add the CAWA and WWC logo to the forms. Mario Saletnig gave final approval for all forms on May 21, 1982.

c) Weigh-in and drawing of lots - Canadian President Mario Saletnig, through FILA, provided a floor plan for the weigh-in procedure. This updated plan was required as cheating had occurred at both the 1981 Universiade in Romania and the 1981 World Championships in Yugoslavia, forcing weight classes to be redrawn. The updated plan was followed by the organizing committee and no problems arose.

d) Technical equipment - the FILA governs the sanction on mats (FILA Bulletin, No. 19-20, 1981). Sarneige, a French based company has been the major supplier for past international events in Canada: 1976 Olympics, 1978 XI Commonwealth Games. Centaur Athletics, a distributor for Polvonite, obtained the North American franchise for Sarneige early in 1982. The organizing committee, through the tender

process, chose the Polvonite Company to supply the Sarneige mats. In May, 1982, Polvonite reported that the company was unable to supply the Sarneige mats to meet resilience standards required for international meets. Confusion arose as to who should provide contingent plans. Both groups, Polvonite and the organizing committee, prepared contingency plans. The problem was settled as Polvonite provided the required mats by August 1, 1982.

e) Venue setup - the FILA appointed Mario Saletnig to inspect the facility and the technical preparations for the Championship. As such, Saletnig visited Edmonton January 9-19th, 1982 to preview the organization's progress to date. All plans and facilities were approved. These included features outlined in the FILA General Regulations: locker rooms (Article 40), score clocks, location of draw room (Article 45), weigh in procedures (Articles 39, 48), drawing of pools and competition accessories (Article 43). A suggestion by Saletnig to move the wrestling surfaces was later turned down due to the mandates of the host broadcaster.

Prior knowledge and experience with international wrestling tournaments helped Garner and Kay meet the remaining FILA technical mandates without difficulty. On August 10, 1982 final approval for all technical items was received by the official FILA delegate, Byron Carayannis of Greece. Such approval was stipulated under Article 51 of the FILA General Regulations (1974).

2. Officials

The organizing committee which comprised 220 volunteers had seven FILA rated officials within the group. Bob Lindsay, 1982 President of the Alberta Wrestling Officials Association, was appointed by the CAWA as the liaison between the organizing committee and the referee-judges. One note of interest was the fact that two Canadian referee-judges, Jim Monk and Bob Lindsay rated Category I, were allowed to participate. This situation was contrary to FILA regulations (minutes, FILA Bureau, 1981). However, a precedent had been set the previous year in Yugoslavia where five local officials were given sanction.

3. Medical

The General Regulations (1974) list Articles 40, 47, and 70 which deal with Medical Services. This list was further supplemented by the FILA Health Regulations (FILA, 1981). The committee's medical advisor, Dr. Gord Arnett, provided services over and above the services outlined in the FILA mandates. His team of twenty doctors and nurses administered to injuries listed in Table 6. Close attention to medical protocol plus contact with FILA Medical Advisor, Dr. Per Strombach, helped to provide excellent medical attention throughout the entire meet (WWC, 1982).

Table 6

Injury Forms

Medical Division: 1982 Senior World Wrestling

| Staff | | Medical Required on Site | | Drug Testing |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Physicians | 16 | Holland | 2 | At random over eight sessions: |
| Physiotherapists | 12 | Iran | 10 | |
| Non-professionals | 2 | Korea | 8 | 20 in all |

| Injuries - Competitors | | | Injuries - Others | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exhaustion | | 1 | Kidney Stone - Media | 1 |
| Head and Neck | | 8 | Angina - Referee | 1 |
| - Cauliflower ear | 3 | | Haemorrhoids - Referee | 1 |
| - Facial lacerations | 4 | | | |
| - Neck sprain | 1 | | | |
| Chest | | 4 | | |
| - Rib contusion | 2 | | | |
| - Shoulder sprain | 2 | | | |
| Lower Extremity | | 4 | | |
| - Second degree sprains | 2 | | | |
| - Arch sprain | 1 | | | |
| - Ankle sprain | 1 | | | |
| TOTAL | | 17 | | |

At the FILA Congress Meeting on August 10, 1982, a revised edition of the FILA Health Regulations was approved by the assembly. The twenty-eight Articles cover all facets of the medical component

of international wrestling. Because of the date of approval, many of the Articles were not adhered to by the WWC, however future organizers will benefit from the clear mandates that were approved (FILA Congress, 1982, pg. 85-90).

In a survey of opinions from competitors and coaches, members of the organizing committee were credited with having satisfied the FILA mandates for technical matters. Joseph Scalzo, Vice President of FILA, in a letter to the editor at the Edmonton Journal had written, "the entire wrestling world had only superlatives, for the conduct of the event was first class from beginning to end, perhaps the very best ever" (Edmonton Journal, 1982, pg. 5).

## MEDIA

Mandates from the media were separated into those dealing with the host broadcaster and those of the press centre.

1. Host broadcaster - Section 11 of the contract between the WWC and the CBC stated that the organizers must provide sufficient lighting for television. This mandate was not budgeted for. Cost estimates for portable lighting ranges from $8,000 to $12,000. Contact was made with City International Events Coordinator, Ron Ferguson, and a plan was set out whereby the Universiade and Kinsmen Club of Edmonton would upgrade the lighting in the competition site. After numerous setbacks, plans were formally approved and the lightling improvements were installed August 3, 1982. A letter of appreciation was sent to Ferguson, since without his intervention, television coverage would not have occurred.

Through discussions with the CBC technical staff, six camera positions were proposed. CBC finally chose to televize from three locations: the press box located above the competition floor, hand held camera on the competition floor plus a stationary position between mats A and B. Three broadcast vehicles were parked inside the competition site thereby providing ready access to the event. Producer Dave Cook prepared two forty-five minute programs that were scheduled to be broadcast on CBC's Sportsweek, August 22 and August 29, 1982.

2. Press Centre - The media placed additional demands on the organizing committee in their requests for a media centre. The Press Centre at the 1981 World Championships in Yugoslavia, set a standard for media facilities. This expectation was carried over to Edmonton. The media centre at the XI Commonwealth Games in Edmonton was typical of the media's demands. Vice President for Communication, Larry Tibble, therefore had to upgrade all the plans for such a centre. Technical equipment in the centre included one telex, twelve typewriters, three closed circuit televisions plus three telephones with overseas operators.

## COACHES - MANAGERS - REFEREES

A third influence group placed technical mandates before the organizing committee. This group presented no written mandates, rather a variety of verbal requests. Prior to the competition (August 10), a technical meeting for the Coaches and Managers was held at the Four Seasons Hotel. The agenda included information on weigh ins, start sheets and medicals. Translation was provided in both English and

French. Korea, the Soviet Union, Hungary, Poland and Japan provided their own interpreters. In the question and answer period, information concerning transportation, protocol and finance was also addressed.

An information meeting for referees was chaired by Byron Carayannis of Greece. Prospective referee-judges presented their credentials, mat chairmen were assigned and a brief update of the rules was presented. Of the thirty-four referee-judges at the meeting, only thirty-one were permitted to participate. Because referee-judges convene before and after daily sessions, a special meeting room was provided at the competition venue. This room was used daily and was much appreciated by the officials.

## Canadian Amateur Wrestling Association (CAWA)

This group placed few technical requests before the organizing committee. Dave Spanner, manager of Canada's team, wrote to the organizing committee requesting special training sessions. The training officers arranged for two practices at the venue August 7 and 10. This privilege was only extended to the Canadian team.

Assistance from the CAWA office was sought regarding the tardiness of countries to submit entries. Telegrams were sent to Romania, Hungary and Poland asking for their entries. Mario Saletnig, President of the CAWA, provided valuable assistance to the organizing committee, acting in a liaison capacity between the CAWA and the FILA.

## OTHER INFLUENCE GROUPS

Four other groups supplied technical mandates:

1. Edmonton Amateur Wrestling Association - The association contracted to purchase the timing devices after the championships. This arrangement suited the organizing committee for it relieved a $12,000 financial burden plus provided a legacy of technical equipment in Edmonton. The EAWA was also used as a resource agency for sale of the nine mats used for training and competition. Although the EAWA did not purchase any of the mats, their assistance was valuable in arranging possible purchasers.
2. Competitors - All technical mandates of the competitors were forwarded through their respective coaches or managers. Weigh-in and draw ceremony were handled without incident by scale masters Mas Kinoshita and Harry Sutton.
3. Spectators - The organizing committee accepted as an unwritten mandate, the education of the spectators. As such, a brief explanation of the technical aspects of the sport was covered in the daily program (Dowbiggin, 1982). Since the crowds were generally very knowledgeable, no further education was necessary.
4. Volunteer Staff - Fifty-one volunteers worked in the technical area. Each individual was selected for his or her experience in a particular technical area. As a group, they placed no technical mandates on the WWC.

## SUMMARY

Two groups provided the WWC with the majority of the technical requirements for the 1982 World Championships. FILA, through

its numerous publications, was the dominant group. Garner/Kay in their final report indicated the only contentious technical issue was the shortage of scales for days two, three and four for weigh-ins. Mario Saletnig intervened along with the support of Ralph Martinetti (Switzerland) to devise a staggered weigh in schedule which proved adequate to handle the problem.

Overall, the technical mandates from all nine influence groups were satisfactorily handled. Terry Jones in a column in the Edmonton Sun (August 3, 1982) was quoted as saying:

> . . . with a theatre type environment, with curtains, plants, carpets and daisies, with upclose and personal type seating, with T.V. monitors in the press room, with the organizing and all little things which leave favourable impressions -- it's a success.
>
> (Edmonton Sun, 1982, p. 67)

## CHAPTER V

## FACILITATIVE ARRANGEMENTS: 1982 WORLD FREESTYLE WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

The facilitative portfolio was the second of five areas of administration for the 1982 World Freestyle Wrestling Championships (Appendix I). This area, headed by Ms. Joan Mueller, was handled by forty volunteers. Joan Mueller, like Lorne Garner and Ray Kay was chosen for the position due to her extensive background in the hosting of amateur wrestling meets. By 1982, she had held administrative positions in two international and five local wrestling events. In addition to her administrative experience, she attended the 1981 Junior and Senior World Wrestling Championships as an official observer.

The term facilitative was defined in the WWC Operations Manual as responsibilities for:

a) transportation
b) village
c) hospitality
d) hostesses
e) ladies program

(WWC, 1982, Operations Manual, pg. 4)

Before discussing the mandates of the nine influence groups, mention is made of the number and sources of mandates in the facilitative area. Unlike the technical portfolio, few of the dictates were written, therefore previous wrestling meets played a role in determining expectations for the 1982 World Championships. Of the nine influence groups, only the FILA had written references to hospitality and accommodation. To provide direction in the area, the executive of the organizing committee

chose a philosophy that focussed on the athletes ahead of the other influence groups, namely that whenever there was a choice, the needs of the competitors would be accommodated first. This philosophy proved adequate for the 1982 Championships. Thus mandates for the facilitative area were few, often unwritten, and heavily based on precedent.

## FILA
## (Federation Internationale de Lutte Amateur)

Of the nine influence groups, the AAWA and the three levels of government gave no direction to members of the WWC. The EAWA was only minimally involved in that volunteers were recruited from the membership lists of the association. In sharp contrast to the involvement of the local association, the FILA was more involved with the facilitative aspects. The FILA General Regulations (1974) list Articles 28, 29, 31, 33, 35, 38, 41, 45, and 60 which refer directly to transportation, and village arrangements. These articles resulted from earlier attempts at setting a minimum standard for room and board at World Championships. In trying to set standards, the FILA encountered problems due to rising food costs and varying national standards. In 1978, the FILA set minimum standards for Category "A" and Category "B" accommodations. Difficulties arose over what constituted Category "A" and Category "B". The categories were therefore dropped and a maximum dollar value was initiated. The 1981 World Championships in Yugoslavia stated that:

> according to the rules of the World Wrestling Championships the official participants will pay $30.00 U.S. per day and the others which are not in the official delegation will pay $40.00 U.S. per day.
>
> (B.O.P.S., 1981, p. 17)

After numerous negotiations with Lister Hall Food Services, the WWC chose a $30.00 U.S. per day rate for those associated with the team and $50.00 U.S. per day for those extras not directly associated with the team. The extra cost for the second group was intentionally set at $50.00 U.S. to discourage staying at Lister Hall in favour of the Four Seasons. Only fifteen chose to stay at Lister Hall at the $50.00 U.S. rate.

Contracts were signed on January 29, 1982 fixing the room and board costs at $26.00 per athlete. Rooms were booked from August 4, 1982 up to August 17, 1982. During the competition period August 11-14, 175 rooms were occupied.

Not only must the organizing committee house the competitors and managers, but the FILA stipulates by contract that accommodation must be provided for the World President and the official delegate. In compliance with this mandate, two suites were reserved for the FILA President Milan Ercegan and Byron Carayannis. Because of the FILA Congress Meeting, the WWC was also committed to provide rooms for the sixteen members of the FILA Bureau at a cost of $7,200.

Mario Saletnig, acting as FILA official observer, travelled to Edmonton January 10, 1982 and approved both the Lister Hall and Four Seasons accommodations.

Bud Smith, V.I.P. host handled the FILA delegates at the Four Seasons Hotel. A $25.00 per diem was also arranged for each of the Bureau members from August 8th to August 14th. Charolette Farrell of the WWC provided for meeting rooms according to the schedule prepaid by FILA President, Milan Ercegan (Appendix B).

FILA transportation mandates were handled by Malcolm Palmer. Chauffeured cars plus a van service were used for the FILA Bureau. The Permanent Real Estate Company volunteered two vehicles for sixteen hours each day. National Car Services also provided two twelve passenger vans. Manuel Gorriaran, honorary member of the FILA Bureau wrote that

> your hospitality and kindness throughout the entire tournament was excellent and the transportation was simply fantastic. I have never attended a World Championship where the transportation came anywhere near yours, and I commend you for the excellent organization of the transportation.
>
> (Gorriaran, 1982)

To further facilitate the members of the FILA Bureau, the following additional perquisites were provided: a welcome dinner, complimentary registration kit, special seating at the venue and a meeting room at the competition site.

## COMPETITORS - COACHES - MANAGERS

All of the competitors were housed in the Lister Hall student residences on the campus of the University of Alberta. This facility was selected since it had previously been successfully used at the 1970 World Wrestling Championships and the 1978 XI Commonwealth Games. Athletes were assigned two per room while team leaders were given the adjoining suite. Laundry, medical centre, marketing, post office, photo service, information desk, telephone, and food services were all contained in the Lister Hall residences.

Recognizing the caloric needs of the sport, competitors were allowed two entrees for each meal. Dining hours were extended from 0700 to 1900 hours. Over the seven days, fresh fruit proved to be the

most popular food item. Nanton Water, a mineral water drink was provided for the competitors. European wrestlers in particular were most appreciative of the extra fluids.

Evening hospitality was provided in the "Ship" tavern. The Tavern had crowds of over 200 on August 9, 10, 11, 12, 13. Closed circuit television broadcast on a large screen was used after each session to replay the wrestling bouts in the village. This service was well attended by both wrestlers and coach-managers. Pat-ern Productions, who received the tender for the taping of all sessions, made provision for the daily rebroadcasts.

From a questionnaire completed by the team leaders 60% of the countries rated the village as excellent while the remaining 40% rated the village as satisfactory.

As a final tribute to the competitors, a sit-down banquet was provided in the ballroom of the Four Seasons Hotel. The $25.00 per plate dinner was a six course meal complete with wine. Each competitor was given a souvenir beer stein commemorating the 1982 World Championships.

## VOLUNTEERS

The volunteer staff of the WWC was the third influence group in the facilitative area. The needs of the 220 volunteers were the direct responsibility of the Facilitative Vice President. Their needs were separated into four categories.

1. Uniforms - the Executive chose a five level system of uniforming the volunteer staff. Classes were determined by degree of public exposure and level of responsibility. Table 7 outlines the uniform allocations.

Table 7

Uniform Allocation

| Level | Uniform | Example | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| I | t-shirt (logo)<br>baseball cap (logo) | short term drivers<br>telex operators<br>interpreters | 38 |
| II | t-shirt (logo)<br>rugby pants | security personnel<br>ticket takers<br>accreditation staff<br>ticket takers | 70 |
| III | golf shirt (logo)<br>rugby pants | ceremonial staff<br>hosts-hostesses<br>venue staff<br>medical staff | 90 |
| IV | golf jacket<br>golf shirt (logo)<br>rugby pants | chairmen | 15 |
| V | burgundy blazer<br>gray slacks | executives | 7 |
| | | | 220 |

Uniforms were distributed from the committee office in the Kinsmen Sports Centre. Final distribution was handled in conjunction with the accreditation night August 1, 1982. Four days prior to the championships all uniforms had been distributed. A shortage in the number of rugby slacks occurred as the number of last minute volunteers increased.

2. Meals and accommodation - meal tickets were provided for all volunteer staff that were registered to work for four or more hours. Lister Hall and "The Gathering", at the Kinsmen Sports Centre accepted volunteer meal tickets. Coffee and pastries were available for staff and FILA Bureau in the Four Seasons Hotel from 0700 to 1900 hours.

Special accommodation arrangements were made in two cases. Ray Munsie was given a room at the village to assist in his capacity as evening Village Mayor. One room was booked in the Four Seasons for the Executive from August 11 to August 14.

One-hundred sixty of the volunteers were to be invited to the final volunteers banquet held at H. & G. Caterers, September 25, 1982. The evening was to include a meal, distribution of commemorative medallions, a brief thank you speech, a slide presentation to music, followed by a dance.

3. Transportation - parking passes were supplied to key volunteers for Lister Hall, Kinsmen Sports Centre and the Four Seasons Hotel. Gas refunds were presented to those volunteers who provided services over and above their assigned duties. Molsons' Courtesy Van was used by Bud Smith as a backup transport vehicle.

4. Socials - In all, five socials were held for the volunteers. The activities included curling parties, softball games, attending the horse races and lake parties. Attendance ranged between fifteen and forty; one event was held every three months starting August, 1981. Each function was provided free of charge and wives or spouses were invited. Through the course of the planning of the World Championship, the organizing committee became a very socially active group.

## SPECTATORS

Looking after the spectators was also a responsibility of the Facilitative Vice President. Transportation needs were handled by the Edmonton Transit System (ETS). Gordon Harris of the ETS was kept well posted of the plans for the championship. Under his advice, no

extra transportation was required other than the regularly scheduled ETS Service. Spectator parking was a major problem due to the 125-car capacity of the Kinsmen Sports Centre lot, although overflow parking for 250 vehicles was available around the Renfrew Ball Park. The Edmonton City Police Traffic Division were also aware of the possible problems. The first parking problem occurred opening night (August 11th) as 800 spectators attended the evening session. The unanticipated overflow plus the shortage of parking space due to a Trapper Baseball Game at Renfrew Park caused a 90-minute traffic jam outside the venue. Even though additional traffic personnel were employed for August 12, 13, 14, traffic problems were recorded for each session.

Audrey Ruff, Assistant to the Executive Director, prepared a list of hotels in the Edmonton area. Over 125 copies of this information were distributed to prospective spectators. This information was made available after May 15, and was sent to all provinces in Canada plus American states as far away as Florida. The information kits also contained ticket prices, meet schedules and coach-referee clinic registration kits.

To further accommodate the spectator a colourful venue design was prepared. Scarlet red carpet was selected to highlight the red and blue wrestling surfaces. A ten foot curtain was used to surround the entire area, thereby creating the effect of bringing the action closer to the spectators. Plants, theatre ropes, national flags and posters were used to complete the floor area. The overall effect was very positive as indicated in the responses to the spectator questionnaires. In response to the statement, "The venue set up was pleasing to the eye", from a sample of 100 of sixteen respondents, five selected "agree" and

eleven selected "definitely agree".

## MEDIA

According to the definition of the facilitative area, little was done to assist the media from the facilitative viewport. Reporters from West Germany, Turkey, and the Soviet Union chose to stay in Lister Hall, however no special consideration was given to them. The 1983 Universiade Media division hosted a noon hour reception on Friday, August 15 at the Four Seasons Hotel. This reception was arranged through the WWC chairperson Charolette Farrell. Other considerations were handled by the Vice President of Communications and are discussed in Chapter VIII.

## OTHER INFLUENCE GROUPS

1. Canadian Amateur Wrestling Association - the CAWA asked only that the members of their executive receive accreditation to the events. The WWC agreed to accredit up to a maximum of twenty-five. The WWC further agreed to host the 1982 Annual General Meeting of the CAWA and the Officials Association. For the CAWA Annual General Meeting twenty-five delegates registered at Lister Hall. The Organizing Committee provided a special room for the CAWA at the venue. This room was used by the Canadian Coaching staff for team meetings and to view videotapes. Nine delegates at the Officials Annual General Meeting were selected as minor officials for the event.

Bob Price, Technical Director for the CAWA, wrote to the Organizing Committee on August 25, 1982.

> Just a few lines to congratulate you for the tremendous job at the World Championships. It was indeed a Class "A" Act. Frank and I especially appreciate the special considerations given to the CAWA.
>
> (Bob Price, August 25, 1982)

2. Governments - the organizing committee did nothing to facilitate the three levels of government nor were any special requests made. All of the government mandates fell under the Financial/Legal (Chapter VI, p. 62) and Protocol (Chapter VII, p. 74) sport administration areas.

3. Alberta Amateur and Edmonton Amateur Wrestling Association - as in the case of the three levels of government, there were no mandates from these influence groups in the facilitative area.

## SUMMARY

Like the technical portfolio, the two most influential groups in the facilitative area were the FILA and the Competitors and Coaches-Managers. However, unlike the technical area, the majority of the mandates were unwritten and were primarily based on the expectations raised by past World Wrestling Championships. Once again the local and provincial sport governing bodies remained apart from the facilitative aspects of the 1982 World Wrestling Championships. The Financial/Legal aspects of the event are covered next in Chapter VI.

## CHAPTER VI

## FINANCE/LEGAL ARRANGEMENTS: 1982 WORLD FREESTYLE WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

The third administrative area for the 1982 World Freestyle Wrestling Championships was the finance/legal portfolio. The operations manual for the World Wrestling Championships list eight responsibilities for this area:

1. budget and budget control
2. incorporation
3. fund raising
4. ticket sales
5. insurances
6. programs
7. concessions
8. contractual

(WWC, 1981, pg. 7)

The following is an overview of how the organizers of the World Wrestling Championships dealt with these responsibilities from the viewpoint of the nine influence groups. To carry out the responsibilities in the finance/legal portfolio, a volunteer staff of twelve was selected. Foremost among the group were the legal advisor, Simon Fialkow, and the accountant, Gene Eurchuk. The other members of the finance/legal volunteer group were similarly recruited for a specialization in a particular field. That is, marketing staff were selected from those with marketing experience.

As in the case of the other Vice President areas, from the nine influence groups, the number and degree of the mandates varied widely. Two groups, the FILA and the levels of government, however, dominated in terms of the arrangements for the championships. Each group is discussed according to the mandates for their respective area.

## Federation Internationale de Lutte Amateur (FILA)

In the book, General Regulations for International Competitions (1974), the FILA outlines ten articles devoted specifically to the finance/legal area as defined by the organizers of the World Wrestling Championships. Article 5 highlights the financial responsibility.

> The National federation of the organizing country (World Wrestling Championships) bears all costs of the technical and financial organization of the competition, and is solely responsible to the FILA which assumes no responsibility whatsoever regarding the aforementioned events.
>
> (FILA, 1974, p. 2)

Financial obligations were outlined in Article 13. The fees levied for the 1982 World Wrestling Championships were 12,600 Swiss Francs (Sanction fee $7500) payable by the organizing committee, 42 Swiss Francs (license payable by all competitors and referee-judges $38). On February 2, 1982, a contract agreeing to the above was signed by Mario Saletnig, President of the CAWA. This contract was accompanied by a bill for the 12,600 Swiss Francs. Records of the World Wrestling Championships indicate that the sanction fee of $7,861.06 was paid for on July 14, 1982. This payment was contrary to Article 23 which states that the fee must be paid one year in advance of the event.

Article 28 details the composition of each national delegation. The figures in the table indicate the maximums allowed at the reduced Championship rate (Table 8).

Table 8

Composition of National Delegations

| Wrestlers | Trainers | Judge-Referee | Managers | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 - 20 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| 8 - 10 (2 styles) | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 8 - 10 (1 style) | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| 6 - 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 4 - 5 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 |
| 1 - 3 (or as convient) | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |

Correspondence was sent to all participating nations in which the $30.00 U.S.A. fee was indicated. Delegates in addition to those allowed by the table, were charged $50.00 U.S.A. per day. These prices were agreed to by World Wrestling President, Milan Ercegan, in correspondence of February, 1978. To assist the organizing committee in centralizing the arrival times, those teams arriving before August 4, 1982 were also charged $50.00 U.S.A. per day. West Germany chose to arrive August 1st and was therefore charged the additional fee.

Article 30 specifies dues payable to the FILA. In addition to the licensing fee mentioned in Article 13, 10% of the gate receipts and 25% of the television rights are also payable. This article also states that a formal contract should be signed by the organizers and the FILA agreeing to the above. As of August 14, 1982, no contract had been presented. Joseph Scalzo, the FILA Bureau representative, did however

present an invoice for $5,000.00 on August 13, 1982 for television rights. This matter is discussed under the Communication area in Chapter VIII.

FILA delegate hotel and airfare expenses are listed in Article 32. As per the section, first class airfare was paid for the FILA President, Milan Ercegan of Yugoslavia and the official delegate, Byron Carayannis of Greece. Because a FILA Congress Meeting was held in association with the Championships, the organizers of the World Wrestling Championships were required by Article 33 to further pay for room, plus $25.00 Canadian per diem for each of the sixteen FILA Bureau members. Bud Smith, the VIP host, distributed the stipends as directed. The cost to the organizing committee to meet Article 33 was $14,400.00.

In addition to the General Regulations, the FILA also provided the WWC executive with permission to use the officially recognized pictogram of the International Olympic Committee (IOC). This permission was received by cable January 28, 1982. However, due to duplication difficulties and the prior selection of a logo, the IOC pictogram was never used.

Figure 1

Logo: 1982 World Freestyle Wrestling Championships

**AUGUST 11—14, 1982**

Overall the financial mandates of FILA were well documented, however in four cases, the executive of the WWC did not meet the FILA criteria. To provide control on the financial parameters of future World Championship hosts, Mihalo Biro, Chairman of the Organization Department for the FILA, presented plans for the publication of a text called Manual for Organizing Wrestling. This text was approved at the Congress meeting on August 10, 1982.

## LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT

The three levels of government were primarily concerned with the financial and legal matters of the 1982 World Wrestling Championships. Because of the $300,000 cost of staging a World Wrestling Championship, a cost sharing plan was introduced by the steering committee of the World Wrestling Championships. Such a plan had been used for the 1970 World Championships held in Edmonton. More recently, Brandle (1978), indicated a cost sharing agreement had been used by the three levels of government for the 1978 XI Commonwealth Games.

On January 31, 1980, the President of the WWC, Mike Eurchuk, in conjunction with the Steering Committee, prepared a net budget of $271,850.00. The suggested division of financial responsibility was twenty-five percent from the three levels of government with the host committee scheduled for the remainder. In February of 1980, letters were written to the City of Edmonton, the Minister of Recreation and Culture (Province of Alberta) and to the Minister of Sport and Recreation (Federal Government), each asked for a $70,000 grant to host the 1982 World Championships. Response to the World Wrestling Championships' appeal was both immediate and positive as indicated by the files of the World Wrestling Championships (WWC, 1980).

The City of Edmonton was the first to accept the Steering Committee's suggestion and forwarded a cheque for $70,000 on March 31, 1981. On February 26, 1981, the Province of Alberta, through the Recreation and Parks ministry, also agreed to provide a grant of $70,000. The disbursement was as follows: $35,000 in June of 1981, $30,000 in June of 1982 and $5,000 upon receipt of audited statements written thirty days after the

event. The federal government, in a letter from Richard G. Knapp, Assistant Director of Sports Canada, likewise approved a grant of $70,000 for the 1982 World Championships. Clause 2.b.4 set out two installments totalling $55,000 plus an additional $15,000 subject to submission of a final audited statement.

Once governmental financial support was approved, the Steering Committee was dissolved and the formal organization of the World Wrestling Championships came into effect. The first task was to formalize a budget which would (a) accomplish the guidelines set down in the incorporation agreement and (b) satisfy the governmental granting agencies. Negotiations were introduced and through the assistance of Simen Fialkow (legal) and Gene Eurchuk (accounting), formal contracts were prepared. At the local level, a contract was signed between the organizers of the World Wrestling Championships and the management of the Kinsmen Sports Centre (August 9, 1981). The contract between the organizers of the WWC and Her Majesty the Queen, was dated November 25, 1981. Doug Darling, Sports Consultant for Fitness and Amateur Sport, provided the liaison between Sports Canada and the executive of the WWC. No contract was ever signed between the WWC executive and the agent of the Provincial government.

As of August 14, 1982, the balance sheets of the World Wrestling Championships recorded the following governmental grants:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| City of Edmonton | - | $70,000 |
| Province of Alberta | - | $65,000 |
| Federal Government | - | $55,000 |

## Canadian Amateur Wrestling Association (CAWA)

The financial mandates of the CAWA were established in a contract between the organizers of the WWC and the President of the CAWA dated February 18, 1981. Three articles in the agreement related specifically to finances. Article 2(c) outlined the financial controls and indicated the necessity of a final audited statement. The sanction fee of 4,200 Swiss Francs was mentioned, plus the fact that the fee must be paid directly to the FILA. A receipt for the fee was returned to the financial Vice President of the WWC through the CAWA office. Article 2(1) referred to the distribution of revenues from television rights. It was agreed that after all actual costs had been deducted ninety percent was agreed to go to the WWC and ten percent to CAWA. Article 4 dealt with a profit or loss.

> Any profit or losses which arise or are incurred as a result of the holding of the event in accordance with this agreement shall accrue to or be the responsibility of the association.
>
> (CAWA, 1981, p. 4)

Other than the contract, three other financial arrangements were made with the CAWA. First, the WWC agreed to provide room and board for up to twenty-five members of the CAWA executive at the reduced rate of $25.00 per day. Second, a $560.00 reception hosted by the CAWA was held August 12, 1982. Third, receipts for taxable donations were provided for services donated by Brownlee Fryett (Law firm), Gene Eurchuk (accountant), Dr. G. Arnett (medical) and Advision (media).

Alberta Amateur Wrestling Association
Edmonton Amateur Wrestling Association
(AAWA - EAWA)

Both associations provided operating grants for the coaches and referees clinics. In the final report of the referees clinic, Boychuk-Rich (1982) list under revenue a $400.00 grant from both the EAWA and the AAWA. The AAWA also provided a $1,000.00 loan which was repaid after the championship.

In spite of the limited financial involvement before the event, Article 2(c) between the World Wrestling Championships and the federal government stated that the local and provincial association would each receive fifty percent of any profits. As of August 14, 1982, the financial statement was not prepared, however, Dave Campbell, Financial Vice President, was quoted as saying that the championships did make a profit (Appendix C).

## SPECTATORS

Ticket prices were a financial concern for the organizers of the World Wrestling Championships. Minutes of the WWC indicate a policy was set in February of 1982. Prices were purposely scaled down so as not to eliminate any potential spectators. In a motion by Coonie-Campbell on March 23, 1982, prices were set at Gold Pass - Adults - $20.00, Students - $10.00; Day passes - Adults - $7.00, Students - $5.00. Spectators were asked to reply to the question, "Tickets were reasonably priced". Of the thirty responses, twenty-eight checked that they "agreed" and two checked that they "strongly agreed" with this statement.

Concessions were provided through the City of Edmonton by Warren Rill Caterers. The executive of the WWC had no control over the caterer or the prices they charged. A souvenir program was sold for $1.00, plus a variety of fourteen marketing items were available (Table 9).

Table 9

World Wrestling Championships Marketing Items

| Item | Total No. | Cost Canadian | Cost U.S.A. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pins - WWC | 1200 | 3.00 | 2.50 |
| - Canada | 300 | 3.00 | 2.50 |
| Crests | 410 | 5.00 | 4.25 |
| Hats | 498 | 6.00 | 5.00 |
| Belt Buckles | 357 | 10.00 | 8.50 |
| Beer Mugs | 342 | 5.00 | 5.25 |
| Desk Sets | 25 | 40.00 | 35.00 |
| Pennants | 500 | 2.50 | 2.00 |
| Posters | 200 | 3.00 | 2.50 |
| Decals | 200 | 1.00 | .75 |
| T-Shirts | 376 | 8.00 | 6.75 |
| Golf Shirts | 198 | 15.00 | 13.00 |
| Officials Shirts | 24 | 18.00 | 15.00 |
| Singlets | 3 | 35.00 | 30.00 |
| Cards | 400 | 1.00 | .75 |

These items were marketed by Eklectic Productions Ltd. Over $24,400 worth of merchandise was supplied by the World Wrestling Championships for distribution. Sales as of August 14, 1982 amounted to 60% of the volume or $14,600.

## VOLUNTEER STAFF

Two contracts were drawn up by the legal advisors of the WWC which directly influenced the volunteer staff. First, the World Wrestling Championships was incorporated under the Society Act of Alberta thereby

providing the organization with a legal base and also limiting the liability of the volunteer personnel. Second, as dictated by the Kinsmen Contract, a $1,000,000 liability insurance policy was obtained to cover all registered volunteers for actions and behaviours while representing the World Wrestling Championships.

In a financial report (WWC, 1982) Vice President Dave Campbell reported the cost for each volunteer to be trained, accredited, uniformed, banqueted and awarded was $68.00 per person. This figure was $18.00 over the amount budgeted in February of 1981.

## COACHES - MANAGERS - COMPETITORS

Financial arrangements for the teams were discussed earlier in Chapter V. Of the twenty-nine teams, only three did not pay immediately upon entry into the village. Pete McKee, Treasurer at the Village, reported no problems with room and board payments as the three delinquent teams paid the following day. Over the nine day registration period, $12,561 was collected and then forwarded to the University of Alberta Residences.

Contracts between the athletes and referees were not necessary, however each participant was required to be a member in good standing of the FILA. Three referee-judges were refused participation due to insufficient credentials. To provide facilities for the teams, a contract was entered into between the World Wrestling Championships and the Physical Education Department of the University of Alberta. For $3,800, access was provided to four training areas, sauna, weight room, physiotherapy room plus other recreation facilities in the Physical Education Complex.

To satisfy the local wrestling authority, permit #15-82 was obtained from the Edmonton Boxing and Wrestling Commission. This sanction was necessary to complete the World Wrestling Championships' accountability to the City of Edmonton.

## MEDIA

A contract was signed between the organizers of the World Wrestling Championships and the host broadcaster, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. The details of this contract are discussed in Chapter VIII. Pat-ern Productions received the tender to provide closed circuit television for the event. Three cameras were used to supply immediate playbacks for all matches, video feed into the press room plus daily replays in the competitors village. Highlight packages were made available at $100.00 per tape.

## SUMMARY

The FILA and the three levels of government provided the majority of the financial/legal parameters for the organizing committee for the 1982 World Wrestling Championships. As of August 14th, 1982, the WWC had succeeded in satisfying the majority of the mandates of the nine influence groups, plus reported having accomplished the administration of the event with a positive credit. Chapter VII next looks at the Protocol aspects of the 1982 World Freestyle Wrestling Championships.

## CHAPTER VII

## PROTOCOL ARRANGEMENTS: 1982 WORLD FREESTYLE WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

The Protocol portfolio was the fourth of five areas of administration for the 1982 World Freestyle Wrestling Championships. This area was headed by Vice President Gene Borys. At the time of the championships, Borys was employed by Alberta Government Telephones working in the planning department. His former employment with the Government of Alberta working in international trade plus his administrative experience as Vice President of the Students' Union at the University of Alberta, provided background for his role on the World Wrestling Championships executive (WWC Newsletter, Vol. II, 1982). Borys' appointment to the executive in July of 1981 marked the completion of the World Wrestling Championships eight person administrative committee.

Protocol was defined in Section 6 of the WWC Operation Manual (1981) as those matters dealing with:

a) Special events
b) Congress meetings
c) Ceremonies
d) Awards
e) Interpreters
f) Accreditation
g) Liaisons - governments
- sports federations
h) Internal communication

(Section 6, World Wrestling Operation Manual)

These activities were grouped together because of the protocol similarities. Eurchuk (1982) reported that 'special events' was added

to the protocol area because it did not suit any of the other portfolios. No changes were made to the job description as listed in the Operation Manual, however Borys (1982) reported that, had he been appointed prior to July 1981, he would have proposed some revisions.

To assist in the administration, Borys subdivided the responsibilities into three areas, each headed by a chairman (Appendix A): Visas and Translation, Lorne Ruzicka, Ceremonies, Jon Rossal; and Accreditation, Peter Noden. This decentralized style of administration was similar to the other sports portfolios of the WWC. A volunteer staff of twenty-five was selected to assist the chairmen in the protocol duties.

As in the other areas of sports administration, only the FILA had written protocol mandates. For the other influence groups, personalities and past tournaments dictated what was expected of the Organizing Committee. Government Officials, members of the Wrestling Sports Governing Bodies and members of the WWC executive also voiced opinions as to how protocol arrangements were to be made. The following is an analysis of each influence group.

## Federation Internationale de Lutte Amateur (FILA)

The FILA publication General Regulations for International Competitions (1974) was the primary source of the FILA protocol mandates. Because of the date of the publication, updates and explanations of the articles mentioned in the General Regulations were received from two sources. Mario Saletnig, acting as FILA observer, provided the WWC with monthly updates through both mail correspondence and weekly telephone conversations. A second source of updating the mandates came

from three other FILA publications: FILA Quarterly Bulletin, news releases of the FILA and from minutes of the FILA Congress meetings.

Of the seventy-five articles in the General Regulations (1974) nineteen dealt with protocol arrangements as defined by the WWC (Table 3). Some of the articles deserve mention. Article 26 stipulates how and when entries must be received by the Organizing Committee. Preliminary entries must be received six weeks before the event while final entries must be received three weeks before the competition. Records of the WWC indicated twenty-four of twenty-six met the final entry deadline, while only twenty-three of twenty-six met the provisional entry date. Because 135 of the 156 athletes were registered by the FILA deadlines, the WWC reported no problems in handling the protocol arrangements for the twenty-one late registrants. At the technical meeting on August 10, Mario Saletnig, on behalf of FILA, requested that each team submit a final list of competitors by 1400 hours, August 10. This request, which was unprecedented in World Championships, was made to assist the draw master in preparing the weigh stationary. Of the twenty-eight nations, only one country (United States) failed to meet the deadline. No repercussions followed.

Prizes, badges, and diplomas were covered under Article 34 and 54. Further updates were required in this area in order to handle 'pool winners'. A memo from the FILA president, Milan Ercegan, in June, 1982 gave the WWC direction in this area. The medallions (Figure 2) were designed by Juniper Emblems, while the team trophies were supplied by Alberta Trophy. Both the medallions and the team trophies were approved by the FILA.

Figure 2

Medallions

Team and individual awards are listed in Table 10.

Table 10

Team and Individual Placings

| Medal | 48 kg | | 52 kg | | 57 kg | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold/Or | KORNILAEV, Serguy | URS | REICH, Hartmut | DDR | BELOGLAZOV, Anatoly | URS |
| Silver/Argent | MECHMEDOV, Ali | BUL | EFENDIEV, Osman | URS | TOMIYAMA, Hideaki | JPN |
| Bronze | SABAN, Trstena | YUG | GONZALEZ, Joe | USA | IWANOV, Stephen | BUL |
| 4 | BAZMAVAR, Mohammad | IRN | KIM, Jong Kyu | KOR | AZEVEDO, John | USA |
| 5 | SON, Gab Do | KOR | SEYHANLI, Aslan | TUR | NEAGU, Aurel | ROM |
| 6 | VANNI, Tim | USA | TEHRANI, Admir | IRN | LEE, Jong Yong | KOR |

| Medal | 62 kg | | 68 kg | | 74 kg | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold/Or | BELOGLAZOV, Serguy | URS | KHARACHURA, Mikhail | URS | KEMP, Lee | USA |
| Silver/Argent | STEREV, Simeon | BUL | CASCARET, Paul | CUB | KARABIN, Dan | TCH |
| Bronze | ORBAN, Jozsef | HUN | PROBST, Eberhard | DDR | VOROBIEV, Yury | URS |
| 4 | LEWIS, Randy | USA | METZGER, Andre | USA | KIKUCHI, Takashi | JPN |
| 5 | SKUBACZ, Mariam | POL | SZALONTAI, Zoltan | HUN | MOHEBBI, M. Hossein | IRN |
| 6 | MARINESCU, Traian | ROM | HAMIDI, Hassan | IRN | FEHER, Istvan | HUN |

| Medal | 82 kg | | 90 kg | | 100 kg | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold/Or | DZGOEV, Taimuraz | URS | NEUPERT, Uwe | DDR | MATE, Ilia | URS |
| Silver/Argent | KAMBEROV, Efraim | BUL | DAVIS, Clark | CAN | TSCHERVENKOV, Slavtscho | BUL |
| Bronze | SCHULTZ, Dave | USA | BATNIA, Vladimir | URS | GIBSON, Greg | USA |
| 4 | OHTA, Akira | JPN | TEMIZ, Ismail | TUR | GEHRKE, Roland | DDR |
| 5 | CIOTA, Leszek | POL | MOHEBBI, M. Hassan | IRN | STRNISKO, Julius | TCH |
| 6 | STANCIU, Marin | FRA | SUZUKI, Akira | JPN | TASKIN, Ayhan | TUR |

| Medal | 100+ kg | | Medal | Country/Pays | Points |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold/Or | KHASIMIKOV, Salman | URS | Gold/Or | U.S.S.R. | 55 |
| Silver/Argent | SANDOURSKI, Adam | POL | Silver/Argent | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA | 28 |
| Bronze | SCHROEDER, Andreas | DDR | Bronze | BULGARIA | 25 |
| 4 | SOUKTESARAII, Reza | IRN | 4 | GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC | 23 |
| 5 | BALLA, Jozsef | HUN | 5 | ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN | 12 |
| 6 | IWANOV, Petar | BUL | 5 | JAPAN | 12 |

Due to last minute changes in the selection of the presenters, the distribution of awards caused problems for the WWC awards committee. Article 57 dictated the order and presenters of the first three sets of medals. Selection of the remaining two sets each night were not made until the last minute. After concerns initiated by the FILA regarding visibility, the floor plan for the awards ceremony was altered on the second evening (August 14).

Article 48 outlined the FILA staff requirements for the Organizing Committee. Section c) recommended that interpreters should be made available for each delegation. In response to this suggestion, Lorne Ruzicka selected and trained a group of twenty-three interpreters. When each team arrived at the Edmonton International Airport, the WWC interpreters were introduced to the team leaders. Borys (1982) reported the interpreter program was successful for eight countries: China, Cuba, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Japan, Poland and West Germany. The other fifteen countries used members of their own travelling delegation to act as interpreters.

The opening ceremony format was listed in Article 56. Jon Rossal orchestrated a twenty-minute program according to the FILA guidelines and agreed to by the WWC executive. A closing ceremony of five minutes featured the handing over of the FILA flag to the Mayor of Kiev, host of the 1983 World Freestyle Wrestling Championships. In an unprecedented move, and in accordance with the philosophy of the meet, Clark Davis, a member of the Canadian Team, performed the ceremony. In past World Championships, the ceremony had been handled by a local wrestling dignitary.

Formal invitations were sent to the sixteen FILA Bureau members plus the ninety-one countries listed in the FILA Bulletin Official (Vol. 19-20, 1981). Rules and regulations in French and English were sent January 27, 1982. As a courtesy, monthly updates were sent to all of the FILA Bureau plus forty-three of the ninety-one countries that had indicated an interest in the event. Further mention of the monthly update is made in Chapter VIII under the heading of FILA Communications.

According to the FILA constitution, the bi-annual FILA Congress Meeting was held in Edmonton, August 11, 1982. Delegates from forty nations registered for the day long meeting held in the ballroom of the Four Seasons Hotel. WWC Vice President Borys facilitated the meeting in planning and arranging the floor and podium seating arrangements, plus the simultaneous language translation in French and English. At the meeting audio visual presentations were given by three future hosts: 1983 World School Boy Championships, Montana; 1984 Olympic Committee, Los Angeles; and 1987 World Junior Championships, Vancouver.

## Canadian Amateur Wrestling Association (CAWA)

The files of the WWC contained thirty-five pieces of correspondence between the WWC and the CAWA regarding the protocol of the 1982 World Wrestling Championships. The majority of the letters related to policies or updates sent to the CAWA office from the FILA. At a meeting in June, 1981, Mario Saletnig, President of the CAWA, established the channels of communication thereby placing the CAWA in the middle of all correspondence. Saletnig (1982) reported that such a system proved beneficial

to all three parties (FILA, CAWA, and WWC).

The correspondence in the WWC files under the CAWA section fell into three areas:

1. Special Events - the CAWA office was used to assist in obtaining the clinicians for the Coaching and Referees Clinics. The files reveal letters of both invitation and acceptance for three coach clinicians: Stan Dziedzic (United States), Ivan Yarygin (U.S.S.R.), and Dr. Csaba Hegedus (Hungary). Once in Edmonton, Hegedus reported sick and Bob Douglas (United States) took his place. The final report of the Officials Symposium indicated letters of invitation to four clinicians: Mario Saletnig (Canada), Steve Evanoff (United States), Byron Carayannis (Greece) and Toshimitsu Azuma (Japan). Another special event held in association with the World Championships was the CAWA Annual General Meeting. The files of the WWC contained accommodation lists, room lists plus other details of the 1982 meeting.

2. Ceremony Presenters - because of the lack of direction in the FILA mandates regarding the style and selection of medal presenters, Mario Saletnig made his own recommendations. Correspondence on the manner and names of service award winners was also present in the files.

3. South African Problem - the contract between the WWC and the Government of Canada outlined:

> d) in the event that the Association invites or allows to participate in the World Amateur Wrestling Championships or related Congresses or meetings any representative of South African National Sports Federation, any representatives of a constituent body of the South African National Sports Federation or any South African executive member of the international sports governing body, the Association shall return the whole of Canada's contribution immediately.
>
> (CAWA, 1982, p. 3)

Because a member of the Canadian wrestling fraternity openly identified himself with South Africa and because President Ercegan had left a WWC function because of the presence of another person sympathetic to South Africa, the WWC asked for advice from the CAWA should a similar incident arise. In return, the CAWA suggested that the WWC identify official functions at which invitations must be presented. Security would be necessary at the door and admittance would be by invitation only. Such a policy was adopted by the executive in June of 1981. No incidents arose as no members identified themselves with representatives of South Africa.

## Alberta Amateur Wrestling Association
## Edmonton Amateur Wrestling Association
## (AAWA - EAWA)

Both associations were involved in the special events as defined by the WWC operations manual.

1. Coaches Symposium - members of the EAWA were asked to take over the administration of the event. Russ Pawlyk, former president of the EAWA, acted as chairman. The final report included a budget of $6,578, a list of fifty-three registrants plus a breakdown of the topic and clinicians for each of the three sessions.

2. Officials Symposium - in a similar manner, the EAWOA was approached to administer the referees clinic. Kelly Rich and Allan Boychuk, both nationally ranked referees chose to act as co-chairmen. The final report indicated a budget of $3,729.85, twenty-six registered officials, plus information on sessions and clinicians.

The minutes of the EAWA and AAWA from November 6, 1976 onward contained updates regarding the respective clinics.

## LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT

In the protocol area, the involvement of the government centered around four major areas:

1. Banqueting - monies from the Province of Alberta were used to provide the athlete farewell banquet August 14, 1982, while the City of Edmonton sponsored a noon hour reception for twelve members on August 11, 1982. The reception, hosted by Alderman Ken Newman, was held in the Mayors Chambers of City Hall. Gifts of friendship were exchanged between FILA President Ercegan, the Mayor of Kiev (host of the 1983 World Wrestling Championships) and Alderman Newman. All three spoke again at the athlete's banquet.

2. Flags at the Venue - each level of government requested that their respective flag be displayed at the Kinsmen Sports Centre. Because of the equal financial support, no one level was given priority over the other. Flags were displayed on the curtaining providing the backdrop for the competition site.

3. Ceremonies - all three levels of government spoke at the opening ceremony: Alderman Ken Newman - City of Edmonton, Ken Loo - Province of Alberta, and Greg Rokosh - Sport Canada. Guest passes for the competition were sent to the liaison people for the various levels: Jack Boddington - City of Edmonton, Dwight Ganske - Province of Alberta, and Harold Cliff - Sport Canada.

4. Defections - on Friday, August 13, 1982 the Peoples Mojahedin Organization of Iran (PMOI) announced the defection of Seyyed Jabbor Mehiyoun (82 kg.) from Iran (Appendix F). The group, a Moslem Students Society, reported that Mehiyoun was reported to have left the village

on August 13, 1982 and was asking for political refuge status from the Canadian government. The Edmonton Journal (1982) and Edmonton Sun (1982) also widely reported the defection. The incident brought about a disturbance on Saturday, August 14, 1982 during the morning session. Members of the two Iranian factions waged a brief shouting match prior to bout 236 between M. Bazmavar of Iran and A. Mechmedov of Bulgaria.

On Saturday, August 14, 1982, it was rumoured that the East German physiotherapist had left Edmonton for Calgary, then to return to West Germany. The incident was not officially recognized by the RCMP until after the Championship therefore was outside the bounds of this study.

## COMPETITORS - MANAGERS - OFFICIALS

Protocol, as defined by the executive of the WWC, impacted on the group in four areas. Each competitor was given a commemorative medallion. All participants were encouraged to enter the opening ceremony. Medals were awarded to the top six wrestlers in each weight class, and team members were processed through the accreditation system.

The souvenir, in the form of a belt buckle, was presented to the athlete at the first weigh in session for his particular weight class. Participation certificates were given to team leaders on August 14, 1982. Referees were presented their medallions at a ceremony hosted by the Canadian Amateur Wrestling Officials Association.

For the opening ceremony, all competitors were marshalled into the venue behind a standard bearer carrying a sign for the respective country. Where possible, the standard bearer wore the dress of the

country. Each country chose an athlete to carry their country's flag. In a survey (1982) given to the team leaders at the conclusion of the Championship, only one country (Iran) indicated that the opening ceremonies were dissatisfactory. The Iranian displeasure resulted from extra security in the marshalling area after it was rumoured that the Iranian team were preparing a pro Khomeini demonstration. Such a demonstration had occurred at two prior international wrestling meets.

Winners were presented with medals for their place in their respective pool plus their overall performance. Six representatives from each weight class therefore received a medal. At the FILA Congress Meeting held August 10, 1982, it has been proposed that the top eight receive a medal in the 1984 Olympics.

Upon arrival at the athletes village, each member of the delegation was accredited. The system was designed to obtain the credentials in the shortest amount of time and with the least amount of confusion for the wrestlers. Each of the past three World Championships had recorded problems in this area. From reports of the team leaders, the system used by the WWC accreditation committee was judged to be very efficient.

## VOLUNTEERS

As an influence group, the volunteer members of the 1982 WWC presented no written requests in the protocol area. Due to some of the volunteers previous experiences in other sport settings, expectations were present. Gene Borys, in conjunction with Dave Campbell, therefore prepared to recognize each volunteer according to his or her level of responsibility. Formal recognition was planned at the farewell social scheduled for September 25, 1982. All volunteers were to receive

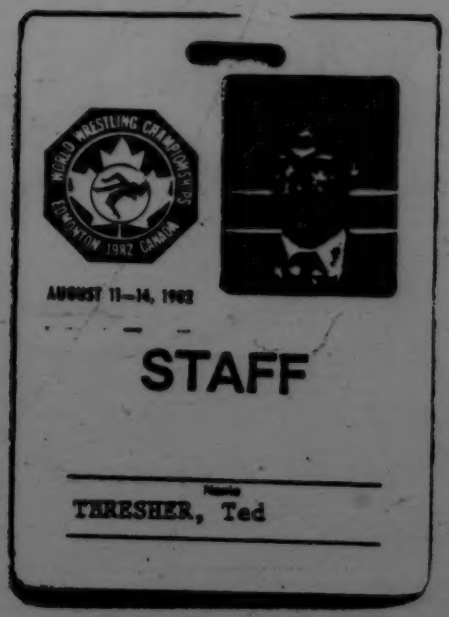
participation certificates, a wrestling pennant, a beer mug, plus a commemorative in the form of a belt buckle. Chairmen, in addition to the volunteer mementos, were to receive a personally engraved desk set. Vice Presidents, in addition to the chairmen's souvenirs, were to receive silver wine coolers. The mementos were in addition to the free uniforms mentioned in Table 6.

In addition to the recognition given the volunteer staff, the executive of the WWC planned a similar recognition evening for the twenty-four corporate sponsors. The event was scheduled for September 20, 1982 and featured the presentation of either a framed set of medals or a framed set of commemorative medallions.

To assist in the control of the volunteer staff, Peter Noden designed the accreditation system for the WWC (Figure 3).

Figure 3

Accreditation Card



Industrial Identification and Plastics Ltd. were selected as the supplier based on a distribution of 415 cards. The final report did not indicate an exact number of accredited volunteers however, it was reported that on the accreditation night (August 3, 1982), over 220 cards were processed. Five levels of accreditation were selected, each colour-coded and each allowing for access to a particular area in the Kinsmen Sports Centre. Fourteen members of a local High School wrestling team volunteered to act as floor security for the four days of competition. The final report indicated that the security staff were severely tested on August 14 during a fifteen-minute skirmish over the defection of the Iranian wrestler announced the previous day. Because of the potential of a large demonstration, additional support from the Edmonton City Police was on hand.

## SPECTATORS

The mandates of the spectators attending the 1982 World Wrestling Championships were divided into three areas.

1. Special events - in addition to the staging of the Championships, the executive of the WWC agreed to host an international Coaches and Referees Clinic. Members of the local wrestling associations were asked for assistance in the administration of the events. In the final report (1982), the organizers judged the clinics to have been successful.

2. Ceremonies - from a spectator questionnaire, 73% of the sample either "agreed" or "strongly agreed" to the statement "The Opening Ceremonies were interesting" (Appendix G). Jon Rossal, Chairman of the ceremonial aspects, regarded the response as satisfactory. His report

also noted that the opening ceremony proceeded without any difficulties even though a group of native dancers that were scheduled to perform did not show up.

3. Security - spectators were permitted open access to the 1,800 bleacher seats at the Kinsmen Sports Centre. From the spectator questionnaire (Appendix G) 81% agreed that the seating arrangements were satisfactory. The volunteer security staff (1982) reported only minor difficulties in containing the spectators in their assigned area. Peter Noden did, however, report incidents of abusive language, cat calls and having objects thrown at them during the morning session of August 14, 1982. The abuse was judged more as a result of the Iranian patriotism rather than from the behaviour of the volunteer staff. In a report from the Edmonton City Police Department (1982), the volunteer security staff was praised for the manner in which they handled the volatile crowd.

## MEDIA

Of the nine influence groups, the media posed the fewest concerns in the protocol area. Special accreditation passes were prepared for the media that were interested in only the finals. The system proved satisfactory in accommodating the crew from Sports Illustrated. A media reception was hosted by the 1983 Universiade Games on August 12, 1982 at the Four Seasons Hotel. Twenty-one members of the wrestling fraternity attended. In a short speech, FILA President Ercegan acknowledged FILA's disappointment that wrestling was not included in the 1983 Universiade Games.

## SUMMARY

Judging from the twenty-seven thank you letters received, the WWC satisfactorily handled the protocol aspects of the 1982 World Freestyle Wrestling Championships. Credit goes to Vice President Gene Borys and his three chairmen for their successful administration in the protocol area. The previous World Championships held in San Diego were reported to have not been as successful in the Protocol area (1984 Olympic Committee, 1982). Chapter VIII covers the communication aspects of the 1982 World Wrestling Championships, the last of the five administrative portfolios.

## CHAPTER VIII

## COMMUNICATION ARRANGEMENTS: 1982 WORLD FREESTYLE SRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

The communication portfolio was the last of the five areas of sports administration for the 1982 World Freestyle Wrestling Championships. For the area, a job description was defined as early as 1978. Larry Tibble, Vice President, selected three chairmen to assist in the planning and administration. Mandates, as in the other portfolios, were seldom written based heavily on precedent, and were strongly influenced by personalities in the influence group.

Minutes of the WWC record a communication job description dated as early as 1978. The reference dated February 15, 1978, came from the first proposal presented to the Edmonton Amateur Wrestling Association. The proposal (1978) defined communication as those matters dealing with:

Publicity and publications
Television Rights
Media
Education
Photography

(WWC, 1978)

By October, 1981, press conferences had been added to the list of responsibilities (Operation Manual, 1981). Although the areas of jurisdiction had been outlined, the Minutes of the WWC reveal items of further explanation regarding the communication areas. The following are examples from the WWC Minutes (1982): 1. Where do the technical responsibilities end and the communication responsibilities begin regarding match results? 2. Who receives the entries? 3. Once the matches are drawn, how do the bout sheets get distributed? By August 11,

1982, the executive had produced a workable set of communication job descriptions, however, due to the complex nature of the area, adjustments were made in responsibilities up to the final night.

Larry Tibble was selected as Vice President of Communications area. At the time of the championships, Larry worked with the Edmonton Public School Board as a physical education teacher. He had previously worked on the XI Commonwealth Games and had been an active administrator and competitor in amateur football. To assist in handling the communication responsibilities, Tibble chose three Chairmen (Appendix A). John Coonie volunteered to chair the publicity and promotions committee. Dennis Troughton was selected to work as media liaison and Nancy Norwood was given responsibility for the distribution of results.

Mandates of the influence groups were formally written in the case of the FILA, while the other eight influence groups presented verbal communication mandates. Where no direction was given, the executive of the WWC established their own mandates according to the philosophy of the championships. The following is a survey of how the World Wrestling Championships handled the respective wishes of nine influence groups.

## Federation Internationale de Lutte Amateur (FILA)

As with the other areas of sports administration, the FILA had four sources of mandates related to hosting of a World Wrestling Championship. However, unlike the other areas of administration, the FILA had embarked on a era in wrestling whereby the media was to receive

primary focus. President Ercegan, in a speech to the International Sports Federation (1980), mentioned the importance of the media.

> Mass media should be considered as an integral part of sport. Their contribution has been outstanding both to the development of sport and in providing information to the sports public on the activities of the international federations. Mass Media constitutes a very powerful tool and a specific form of integration since they are to arouse interest of a great number of people in a significant sports event.

The WWC executive used the General Regulations for International Competitions (1974) as the primary source of mandates in the communication area. The first mandate dealt with the presentation of the program of events. Article 24 recommended a six month deadline regarding the contents of the program. Mario Saletnig, at a meeting in July of 1981, advanced the time line plus added other information (Table 11).

Table 11

Communication Timeline

| Date | Item |
|---|---|
| October 15, 1981 | Send rules of competition to Mr. Ercegan |
| October 31, 1981 | Send preliminary invitation to all nations<br>Send preliminary invitation to Bureau members |
| January 1, 1982 | Rules of competition back (approved) from Mr. Ercegan |
| January 31, 1982 | Formal invitation to all National Associations plus Bureau, and to Lausanne, Switzerland for inclusion in next Bulletin |
| February 28, 1982 | Posters, photos, etc. of championship to National Associations |
| March 30, 1982 | Information Bulletin to all nations - Welcome - preliminary entry (state it's required for preliminary reservations) |

| Date | Item |
|---|---|
| April 30, 1982 | Final Bulletin<br>Entries must be received by July 20<br>Request information and pictures about teams for publicity<br>Reminder about anthems and flags<br>Flight arrangements |
| May 30, 1982 | Information Bulletin<br>Indicate confirmations<br>Set final date for registrations<br>Include Visa and Vaccination information |
| June 30, 1982 | Information Bulletin<br>Inform as to what form and carrier of arrival |

Correspondence, newsletters and printed materials from the WWC files indicated that all of the deadlines in Table 11 were met. In addition to the schedule of Table 11, seven members of the World Wrestling Championships executive attended the 1981 Vancouver Junior World Championships to convey a welcome and present information on the Edmonton championships. At a social event hosted by the 1982 Organizing Committee, a slide show plus a printed information booklet were presented. A similar reception was held in Skopje, Yugoslavia in September of 1981 in conjunction with the Senior World Championships. Through the receptions and the information packages, the WWC executive more than satisfied the requirements of Article 23.

Article 30b (FILA, 1974) stipulated that 25% of dues received from television must be paid to FILA immediately after the championship. This fact was also included in the Candidacy Questionnaire (1978) as part of a three question section on television and filming. Article 30b further stated that the FILA must sign the contract between the organizing

committee and the host broadcaster. Related to this article, the minutes of the WWC reveal two letters from President Ercegan. The first dated August, 1981 contained:

> the special matter of the T.V. transmission of the 1982 World Championships in Edmonton. Here, we have to be very well organized and require from the T.V. company as favourable conditions as possible, especially from American companies having in mind the next Olympic Games.
>
> (World Wrestling Championships, 1981)

The second was a letter received December 17, 1981 in which President Ercegan gave CAWA permission to sign a contract with a national television company. This granting of permission was contrary to Article 30b. Because Mario Saletnig was working closely with the executive of the WWC, President Ercegan felt that Saletnig could satisfactorily represent the FILA.

Article 40 stipulated that an internal telephone system must be installed to allow the President to be in touch with the FILA delegates, referees, secretarial and the organizing committee. In compliance with the request, the executive director of the WWC contracted Edmonton Telephones who, in turn recommended MITEL. After negotiations with the representative, a fourteen phone rotary system was supplied. Records of the WWC (1982) indicate a letter of May 17, 1983 regarding a bill for set up and installation for $936.00.

Stationary for the World Championships was mandated in Article 44. To produce the required stationary, Dave Campbell and Ted Thresher worked in cooperation with the Canadian FILA Draw Master. Formal ratification of all forms was received by the CAWA and Mario Saletnig on May 15, 1978 at a meeting in Vancouver.

Responsibilities and positioning of cameramen and photographers was covered in Article 71. To satisfy the mandates, the floor plan on the competition site allocated two forty by five foot areas for still photographers. The space allocation was regarded as insufficient for after the fourth session, a West Germany representative from the photo pool expressed concerns regarding access to the competition mats. The concern was considered by the executive and an additional area was provided for the final three sessions.

In addition to the General Regulations, Vice President Tibble used three other references for the FILA Communications mandates. Minutes of the Congress Meeting (1981) held on May 8-9, indicated the introduction of a television and marketing commission headed by FILA Bureau member, Joseph Scalzo. Simen Fialkow of the WWC contacted Scalzo for assistance in obtaining television coverage. Scalzo referred the WWC to a John McIhrgey. After no assistance was received, Fialkow proceeded on his own to negotiate with the CBC . Minutes of the WWC revealed a motion of October 5, 1981 by Tibble-Kay to approve the acceptance of CBC as the host broadcaster for the event, and to give direction to Simen Fialkow to proceed with drawing up a formal contract. Further discussion of the CBC was covered later in Chapter IX under the MEDIA section.

Reports of the promotions and television marketing commission were also used to gain FILA mandates in the communication area. At the 1982 Congress Meeting in Edmonton the Minutes (pg. 27) define the public relations and T.V. marketing commissions role.

> To recommend, and assist, where appropriate, FILA and its national federations, on ways and means for maintaining the best public image for FILA and amateur wrestling and to assist in advertising, promoting, and commercially marketing, including televising the sport of amateur wrestling throughout the world.
>
> (Congress, 1982, p. 27)

The WWC Communication files contain only one letter from Scalzo relating to the televising of the 1982 World Championships.

CAWA President Mario Saletnig, was used as a final source of FILA Communication mandates. In August of 1981, Saletnig forwarded a copy of a letter received from President Ercegan which contained two additional requests. FILA required that all matches be video-taped and that tapes of the finals must be forwarded to the FILA after the Championships. The request caused few concerns as a budget had previously been provided. Receipt of the request did however formalize the need for the WWC to contract a professional video company.

The role of the media had therefore changed since the publication of the FILA General Regulations in 1974. Three additional sources of update were required to adequately meet the communication needs of the FILA.

## Canadian Amateur Wrestling Association (CAWA)

In the communication area, the CAWA was primarily concerned with the television coverage. The files of the WWC (1981) contain correspondence dated October 30, 1981 regarding who should negotiate the contract. Permission was formally received by the WWC in a letter from President Ercegan dated December 17, 1981.

Two clauses in the CBC contract proved to cause concern. Clause 9 (CBC contract, 1981) stipulated that the licensor must provide lighting up to a minimum standard of 100 foot candles. Regan-Bell-McManus, lighting consultants, were therefore contacted to measure the existing candle power in the Kinsmen Sports Centre. Bill Cheung, in a report to the WWC (1981), indicated the lighting standards ranged from eight foot candles in the corners to twenty-five foot candles in the centre. Because no budget had been included for upgrading the lighting, the WWC had to seek out other sources to finance the upgrade on the lighting. Ron Ferguson, International Events Coordinator for the City of Edmonton, was contacted and, over the course of four months, a plan was prepared whereby the lighting would be upgraded to 150 foot candles. Financing for the renovation ($160,000) came from the Kinsmen Sports Club, the City of Edmonton and the 1983 Universiade Corporation. Bill Metcalfe, Manager of the Kinsmen Sports Centre, reported (1982) that the lighting upgrade was completed by August 3.

Clause 46 of the CBC contract (1981) indicated that the CBC would pay 50% of all monies received from the sale of the television rights after CBC had deducted their costs. CAWA President, Mario Saletnig, contacted Dave Clark of CBC to encourage an aggressive marketing of the Championships. Saletnig's action resulted from pressure from President Ercegan and Mike Eurchuk, President of the Organizing Committee. As a result of Saletnig's interest, the CBC advertised the championships at a television marketing convention in Cannes, France. A letter from Dave Clark to the WWC stated the response had not been too positive but that CBC would continue to try to market the event. As of August 4, 1982 only West Germany had indicated an interest in the television signal and as of August 14, 1982 no monies had been forwarded to the WWC.

The CAWA did not present any mandates with regard to the other Communication areas as defined in the WWC Operators Manual (1982).

## MEDIA

Through observations at two World Championships in 1981, Vice President Larry Tibble produced five mandates for the WWC:

1. To provide access for the media - that is, into the building and contact with the athletes.
2. To provide a working area in the competition venue.
3. To create a positive image for the local press.
4. To provide a system for distribution of results.
5. To facilitate television coverage by the CBC.

Media accreditation requests were received from six foreign countries. Upon arrival in Edmonton, the media were asked to obtain press credentials at the Village Centre located in the Student Residences of the University of Alberta. Special day accreditation cards were prepared for those attending only the August 13-14 session. The passes were available at the press centre in the Kinsmen Sports Centre. Floor security and media seating arrangements allowed for interviews to be conducted on the competition floor behind the decorative curtaining. To accommodate press conferences and group interviews, a separate lounge was provided in the Conference Room adjoining the Press Centre. Access to the media was therefore provided.

To facilitate the work of the media, Dennis Troughton set up and managed the press centre located on the second floor of the Kinsmen Sports Centre. Three colour televisions provided a "live feed" into the centre. The room was also equipped with telex facilities, local and

long distance telephones, typewriters, duplication services, mailboxes plus desk space for each media representative.

Once the WWC chose to accept the Services of the Baker-Lovick publicity company, the promotion and publicity for the 1982 World Championships was turned over to John Coonie. To acquaint Coonie with the sport, he travelled with Ted Thresher to view the Canadian Senior Wrestling Championships in Vancouver. While in Vancouver, Coonie set up two radio interviews and worked at the Championships as an announcer. Back in Edmonton, Coonie in consort with Tibble, proposed a program to acquaint the local media with the members of the WWC and the Championship itself. Four press conferences were held October 28, 1981, May 4, 1982, July 27, 1982 and August 10, 1982. In addition, local radio stations were contracted to air 155 commercials, 115 promotional spots and 115 public service announcements. Radio times were scheduled to give maximum exposure around August 10, 1982. Daily advertisements were placed in the local newspaper for an eighteen day period. A budget of $7,000 was provided however, the actual dollar value was far in excess of the budget due to the donation of free time by the media agencies.

Nancy Norwood was given the responsibility of providing a system to distribute the match results. Arrangements were made whereby the secretariat delivered one copy of the final results to the media centre. Copies were then duplicated and placed in mail boxes for the press. After revising job descriptions following the first session, the system proved to be satisfactory. By the sixth session, the system was able to provide spectators with handouts listing all matches for each session.

The final mandate of Vice President Tibble was to facilitate the CBC. Once a contract had been signed, contact was made with the technical staff of the CBC. Upgrading of the lighting was of major concern because if the WWC could not provide adequate candle power, the contract was null and void. In the event that negotiations with Ron Ferguson failed, two contingent plans for lighting were prepared. CBC, meanwhile, had until March 15, 1982 to commit itself to the project. By April, 1982 lighting arrangements had been settled, and the CBC had unofficially committed itself to the broadcast. In January of 1982, the WWC learned that Dave Cook had been selected to act as the local producer. Larry Tibble then contacted Cook and a lengthy series of negotiations began regarding CBC staff access, camera positions, equipment locations and program format.

How successfully the WWC satisfied the media mandates was judged by the number of articles in the local newspapers, attendance at press conferences, and quality of the CBC production. Table 12 lists the print media coverage. Compared to the 1981 Junior World Championships in Vancouver, media coverage of the 1982 World Senior Championships was more extensive. Tom Brennan (Edmonton Sun) and Marty Knack (Edmonton Journal) took a special interest in the Championships and wrote the majority of the articles.

Table 12

Print Media Articles

| Newspaper/Magazine | Author | Number |
|---|---|---|
| Edmonton Journal | Nick Lees | 1 |
| | Frank Hutton | 1 |
| | Terry Jones | 1 |
| | Marty Knack | 23 |
| Edmonton Sun | Terry Jones | 1 |
| | Tom Brennan | 15 |
| Alberta Report | John Short | 4 |
| Edmonton Transit | Editor | 1 |
| Alberta Recreational Newsletter | Editor | 2 |
| Heritage Magazine | Editor | 1 |
| En Route Magazine: CP Air | Editor | 1 |
| Canadian Wrestler | Janice Walters | 4 |
| Sports Illustrated | Editor | 1 |

On Saturday, August 21 and 28, 1982 the CBC presented two forty-five minute features on the Sports Weekend show. Highlights of the competition and interviews with Canada's silver medalist were included. Ole Sorenson (1982), former Olympic Wrestling team member and now colour commentator for CBC, wrote the following:

> Please accept my congratulations on your success in the production of the 1982 World Wrestling Championships in Edmonton. (I) had the pleasure of participating in many of these throughout the world in a variety of capacities. In my travels, I have never seen World Wrestling produced and administered in a high quality and fashion as was the case in Edmonton last week.

Alberta Amateur Wrestling Association
Edmonton Amateur Wrestling Association
(AAWA - EAWA)

In the communication area, neither of the sport governing bodies presented any mandates to the WWC executive. The Edmonton Separate School Board did, however, take advantage of the high calibre of competition and video taped all of the coaches sessions. Arrangements for the taping were made through Russ Pawlyk, Chairman of the Coaches Symposium.

## LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT

As a courtesy, each of the three levels of government were invited to the press conferences. Registration records (1981-82) at the conferences indicated that the City of Edmonton and the Province of Alberta were present at all four events. In two of the four press conferences, the agenda included a thank-you for the financial support of the levels of government. At the July 27, 1982 press conference, the first Gold Pass was formally presented to Mike Kelly representing the City of Edmonton.

## ATHLETES - TEAM LEADERS - REFEREES

Photos of the Canadian team were used by the Alberta Report Magazine (1982) to promote the Championships. Press conferences featuring the Canadian team were discouraged after the report from the coaching staff at the Vancouver (1981) Junior World Championships. Martin Knosp of West Germany, defending 1981 World Champion, attended the August 10, 1982 press conference.

The print media produced forty-six articles on the championships. In the articles, all facets of the sport were covered. Adam Sandourski, Polish Heavyweight, attracted the majority of the attention (Edmonton Journal, 1982). At seven feet two inches, he was easily identifiable and became a sports celebrity by August 14, 1982. After each session, Sandourski posed for photographs and gave autographs. While shopping in downtown malls, Sandourski accorded the Edmonton public the same courtesies.

In the village, athletes, team managers and referees were provided with same-day play-backs of all bouts. Pat-ern Productions Limited provided a large screen for video play-backs in the village. Average attendance for the seven showings was 300. Vince Posenti (1982) reported numerous compliments from the competitors. Pat-ern established the following prices for sale of the videos: $75.00 any session, $100.00 any selection of matches, $150.00 souvenir tape including opening and closing ceremony, $1,800.00 for a complete set of all matches. As of August 14, 1982 orders were being received.

Copies of the results booklet (Campbell, 1982) were scheduled for distribution to each delegation on Sunday, August 15. Xerox reproduction centre printed a forty page coiled tabulation of all matches, competitors and results (Appendix H). Distribution of a results book had become a precedent, however only two of the past World Championships had provided the information the next day after the event.

In the village, the WWC photography staff provided a photography display of all matches from the previous day. Colour prints were available to the competitors for $3.00 per photo. For the display, two photographers from the WWC used over fifty rolls of coloured film.

## SPECTATORS

The executive of the WWC attempted numerous projects to satisfy the spectators and their mandates as defined in the Operation Manual (1982). Of the six communication areas, only two applied to the spectators.

Related to education, a speakers bureau was set up. The minutes of the WWC (1982) indicate six presentations were given to service clubs and sports banquets. Because the executive of the WWC assumed the spectators to be well educated in the sport, no demonstrations or explanations were given. On November 9, 1981, the Executive approved the Executive Publications Limited bid to provide a twelve page souvenir program. The program, which sold for $1.00, contained notes on how to watch an international wrestling match, profiles of Canadian wrestlers, brief history of the sport, 1981 placements, plus tournament and scoring information (Dowbiggin, 1982).

To assist the spectators in following the bouts, Tibble chose Ed Aliverti as the announcer. The selection was based on Aliverti's previous experiences at the 1979 World Senior Championships in San Diego and the 1981 World Junior Championships in Vancouver.

Related to photography, three kiosks were approved for the entrance to the venue. The Ontario Wrestling Association advertised a wrestling skill awards program, Mike Miller displayed colour photos from the 1981 World Senior Championships in Skopje, and Ekletic Productions Limited marketed souvenir posters and other items on behalf of the WWC.

A random sample of spectators were asked to complete a questionnaire relating to the administration of the championship. The items related to communication were #2, 3, 4, 12 (Appendix G). Item #2 indicated that nine of sixteen disagreed that the championships were adequately advertised. Item #3 indicated that thirteen of seventeen felt that the souvenir program was satisfactory. Item #4 indicated that thirteen of seventeen felt the announcements were clear and concise, and item #12 indicated that fourteen of seventeen felt the public address system was adequate.

## VOLUNTEERS

Of the six areas defined in the communication area (Appendix A), only three applied to the volunteers of the WWC. Promotion was used throughout, various education projects were tried, and photography was used to reward the volunteers at the completion of the event.

Dave Campbell (1982) reported that 5,000 souvenir pins, 400 posters, 1,500 decals and 120 baseball caps were distributed to volunteers in an attempt to promote the championships. Social events, such as baseball games and appearances at rodeos and horse races, were also used to advertise the event.

To educate the volunteers, four strategies were undertaken. In January (1982), a monthly newsletter (Ruff, 1982) was produced. Distribution started at forty and increased to 130 by July, 1982. Each edition contained volunteer profiles, important dates, and news of the Championships. A sample was included (Appendix I). All of the items were aimed

at educating the volunteer staff. On May 8, 1982, the Provincial Senior Wrestling Championships were held at the University of Alberta. Volunteer staff unfamiliar with the sport were encouraged to attend. In June, 1981 Advision produced a twenty minute slide presentation promoting Edmonton and aimed at educating the viewer regarding the sport of amateur wrestling. The presentation was shown on numerous occasions and was highlighted at the socials held in conjunction with the 1981 World Junior and Senior Championships. In addition to educating the volunteers, the executive in September, 1981 approved a project aimed at educating themselves about who the volunteers actually were. The study conducted by E.A. Thresher used a forty item questionnaire to gain a measure of the volunteer perceptions of the organizational climate. The results produced demographic data plus supported the hypotheses that sociability, affiliation and group membership were key to a successful volunteer sports environment. Using this information, the executive selected social activities aimed at increasing the volunteers perceptions in the three areas.

At the farewell banquet scheduled for September 25, 1982, a slide presentation to music was to be prepared. Moser and Norwood planned a thirty minute exposé highlighting volunteer involvement over the five year preparation period for the championships. Individual colour photos and slides were to be made available to the volunteer staff.

## SUMMARY

Judging from the thank you letters received and from the minutes of the WWC (1982), the communication mandates of the nine influence groups were handled successfully. Larry Tibble, Vice President, reported having

received the following thank you notes:

> Well Done. It was just an outstanding effort on behalf of your tournament committee to do a class job on a world class event. From this voice ... you succeeded.
>
> (Aliverti, 1982)

> We would like to commend you for a job well done. The tournament was the best we have been involved with. From the organizational to personal skills, you have it all.
>
> (Poscenti, 1982)

# CHAPTER IX

# CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

## CONCLUSIONS

Through a survey of the nine by five matrix interrelating the nine influence groups and the five areas of sport administration, the Organizing Committee for the 1982 World Freestyle Wrestling Championships did successfully accommodate the mandates of the influence groups. The administrative structure selected by the WWC executive was satisfactory to stage the championships. Personnel were adequately selected and informed for the event, and the overall philosophy chosen by the WWC executive suited the needs of the majority of those involved in the competition.

Each of the nine influence groups placed mandates before the WWC executive. Of the nine, the FILA was the most influential since every facet of the Championship was affected by the world association. At the other extreme, the local sports governing bodies provided the least amount of input into the Championships while at the same time, were in a position to receive the greatest financial reward. At the national level, a close liaison with the CAWA proved to be beneficial to the organizers of the WWC. The media played a larger role than in past world championships held in North America and provided excellent exposure for the event.

The highlight of the 1982 World Championships from an administrative point of view was the manner in which the championships were organized. FILA President Milan Ercegan in an interview with Terry Jones

of the Edmonton Sun said:

> I wish all championships were organized like this one. I couldn't ask for anything better. I have talked to all delegates and not a single delegate has made a single complaint. Believe me that is unusual. What can I say. It is a model for all World Wrestling Championships. Truly extraordinary.
>
> (Edmonton Sun, 1982, pg. 67)

CAWA President Mario Saletnig wrote:

> Once again Canada has set the standard as far as organizing international competitions. The 1982 World Wrestling Championships in Edmonton this past August were as professionally organized as any event you will see. No detail was overlooked, which is a major reason why fan support was as strong as it was.
>
> (Canadian Wrestler, 1982, pg. 4)

To conclude, the majority of those involved with the 1982 World Wrestling Championships would agree that from an administrative viewpoint, the event was a tremendous success with full credit going to the executive and volunteer staff of the WWC.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is recommended that a followup study be undertaken whereby a similar matrix is applied to another international sports event.
2. It is recommended that FILA should require a more thorough final report on World Championships, in order to provide future hosts with information on staging the event.
3. It is recommended that FILA upgrade the regulations on hosting International Wrestling Competitions.

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# APPENDIX A

## Administrative Structure

WORLD WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS
EDMONTON 1982 CANADA

**PRESIDENT**
Mike Eurchuk

Lethbridge Brewery

Gary Nelson

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**
Ted Thresher

**ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**
Audrey Kriack

**VICE PRESIDENT TECHNICAL**
Lorne Garner/Ray Kay

**VICE PRESIDENT FACILITATIVE**
Joan Mueller

**VICE PRESIDENT FINANCE/LEGAL**
Dave Campbell

**VICE PRESIDENT PROTOCOL**
Gene Borys

**VICE PRESIDENT COMMUNIATIONS**
Larry Tibble

**MEDICAL**
Dr. Gord Arnett

**VILLAGE**
Terry Kernaghn

**LEGAL**
Simen Fialkow

**CEREMONIES**
Jon Rossal

**PUBLIC RELATIONS**
John Coonie

**MEET DIRECTOR**
Larry George

**HOSPITALITY**
Charlette Farrell

**ACCOUNTING**
Gene Eurchuk

**ACCREDITATION/ SECURITY**
Peter Noden

**MEDIA**
Dennis Troughton

No Photo Available

**VENUE CHAIRMAN**
Max McClelland

**TRANSPORTATION**
Malcolm Palmer

No Photo Available

**VISAS/INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS**
Lorne Ruzicka

No Photo Available

**RESULTS NETWORK**
Nancy Norwood

**V.I.P. HOSPITALITY**
Bud Smith

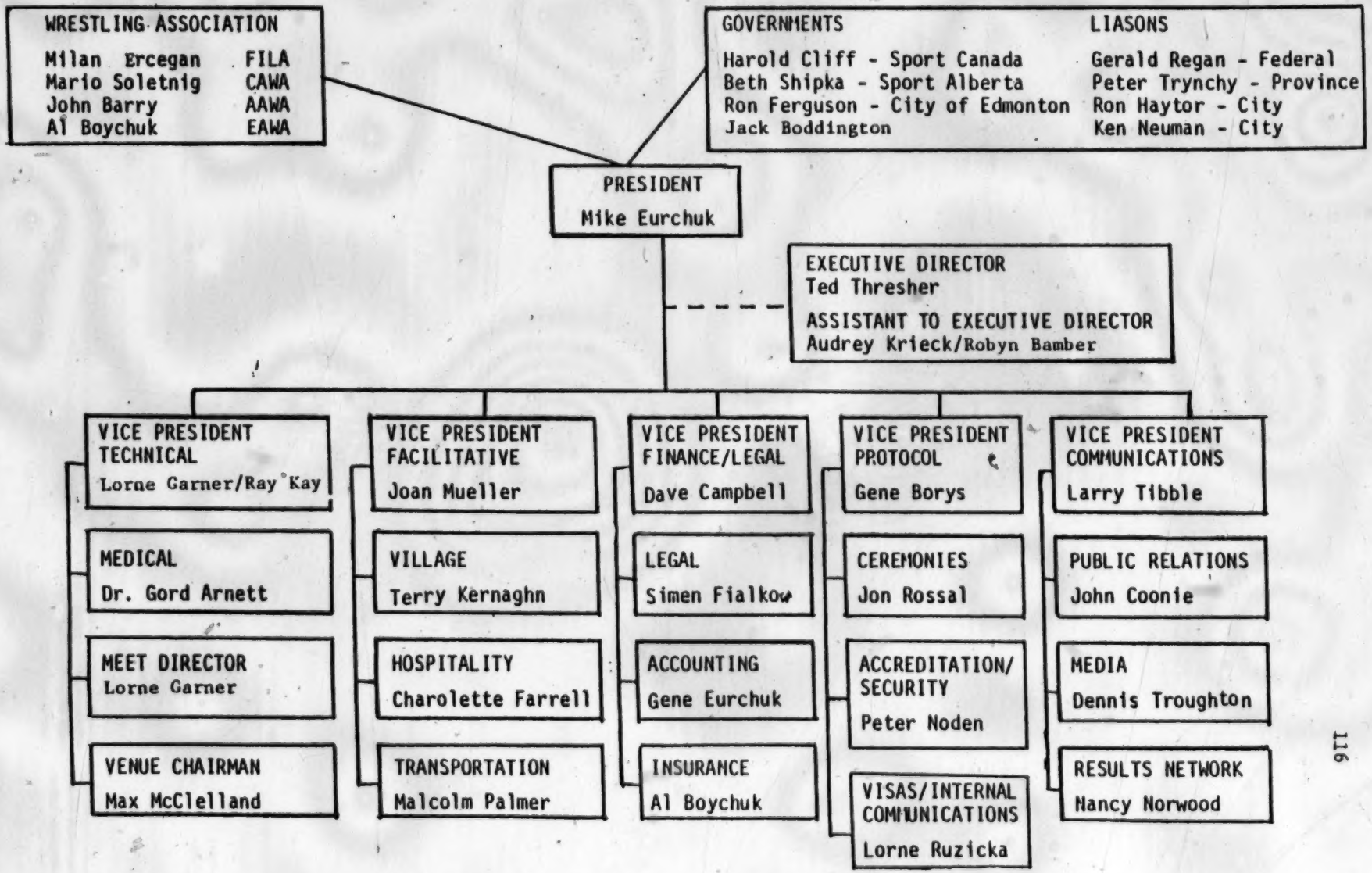
No Photo Available

**PHOTOGRAPHY**
Dave Norwood

# ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

## 1982 WORLD FREESTYLE WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
August 11 - 14, 1982




Postal Office Box 9607, Postal Station South, T6E 5X3
Phone 403-433-3136

## APPENDIX B

## Schedule of Commission Meetings

FILA

International Amateur Wrestling Federation

SCHEDULE
MEETINGS OF COMMISSIONS
1982 World Wrestling Championships
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

---

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9 August 1982 | 08:00 h | Law Commission |
| | 09:00 h | Department for Technical Matters |
| | 10:00 h | Commission for Programming FILA's Activities |
| | 10:00 h | Officiating Commission |
| | 11:00 h | Finance Commission |
| | 11:00 h | Medical Commission |
| | 16:00 h | Bureau |
| 10 August 1982 | 09:00 h | Congress |
| | 15:00 h | Calendar Congress |
| | 16:00 h | Officiating Consultations-Seminar |
| | 18:00 h | Coaches Commission |
| | 18:00 h | Seminar for Team Physician |

## APPENDIX C

## Financial Statement

SOCIETY FOR THE

WORLD AMATEUR WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIP - 1980"S

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 1982

E. W. EURCHUK
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

4244 - 93 Street,
Edmonton, Alberta
T6E 5P5
January 19, 1983

To Society Members,
World Amateur Wrestling Championship-1980's
Edmonton, Alberta

I have examined the Balance Sheet of the Society for World Wrestling Championship-1980's as at December 31, 1982 and the Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the year then ended. My examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests and other procedures as I considered necessary in the circumstances.

In my opinion these financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Society as at December 31, 1982 and the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

E. W. Eurchuk
Chartered Accountant

# WORLD AMATEUR WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIP-1980"S

(Incorporated under the Societies Act of Alberta)

## BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1982

### ASSETS

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash In Bank | $ 5,362.28 |
| Accounts Receivable | 9,950.00 |
| Term Deposit | 16,000.00 |
| | $31,312.28 |

### LIABILITIES

| | |
|---|---|
| Accounts Payable | $36,522.75 |

### EQUITY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Equity - January 1, 1982 | $87,758.00 | |
| Less: Excess of Disbursements over receipts | 92,968.47 | (5,210.47) |
| Membership Loss | | $31,312.28 |

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

Director _____

Director _____

WORLD AMATEUR WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIP-1980'S

(Incorporated under the Societies Act of Alberta)

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

JANUARY 1, 1979 - DECEMBER 31, 1982

| | DEC. 31st 1979 | DEC. 31st 1980 | DEC. 31st 1981 | DEC. 31st 1982 | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **RECEIPTS** | | | | | |
| Government Grants - Civic | $ | $ | $ 70,000 | $ | $ 70,000 |
| - Provincial | | | 35,000 | 35,000 | 70,000 |
| - Federal | | | | 55,000 | 55,000 |
| Marketing | | 14,924 | 10,673 | 21,313 | 46,910 |
| Accomodation | | | | 91,912 | 91,912 |
| Equipment Sales | | | | 82,183 | 82,183 |
| Facilitative Recoveries | | | 2,000 | 2,973 | 4,973 |
| Donations | | | 3,000 | 1,000 | 4,000 |
| Interest Earned | | | 13,884 | 9,821 | 23,705 |
| | $ | $14,924 | $134,557 | $299,202 | $448,683 |
| **DISBURSEMENTS** | | | | | |
| Equipment | | | 7,488 | 126,413 | 133,901 |
| Accomodation | | | | 84,723 | 84,723 |
| Facilitative | | | 3,165 | 71,051 | 74,216 |
| Marketing | | 545 | 7,076 | 29,429 | 37,050 |
| Financial & Legal | | | | 1,921 | 1,921 |
| Protocol | | | 242 | 13,556 | 13,798 |
| Communications | | | 4,018 | 8,888 | 12,906 |
| Promotion | | | 8,307 | 14,380 | 22,687 |
| Technical Director | | | 10,315 | 19,534 | 29,849 |
| Office | | | 4,952 | 16,957 | 21,909 |
| Meetings | | | 3,182 | 1,702 | 4,884 |
| Travel | | | 12,433 | 3,616 | 16,049 |
| | $ | $ 545 | $ 61,178 | $392,170 | $453,893 |
| | $ Nil | $14,379 | $ 73,379 | $(92,968) | $( 5,210) |

## APPENDIX D

## Budget Control Sheet

# 1982 WORLD WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

## BUDGET - BUDGET CONTROL : FINANCIAL TIME-LINE

| Expenditures by Area | 1981 Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | 1982 Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 TECHNICAL | | | | | 44 000 COMPETITION MATS | 19 000 PRACTICE MATS & ACCESSORIES | | | 3 000 INSTALLMENT PAID ON SCORE CLOCKS | 2 000 — SOFTWARE | | | | | | 1 200 SIGNAGE | 3 000 SCORE CLOCKS | 25 600 FACILITY RENTAL FILA CLINIC | 53 300 TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT & MEDICAL | | 151 100 |
| 2 FACILITATIVE | | | | | 1 500 KITS & UNIFORMS | 1 000 HOSTING IN VANCOUVER | | 4 500 MEETINGS & PRESENTATION IN YUGOSLAVIA | | — — | | | | | 2 000 UNIFORMS & KITS | | 2 000 SIGNAGE & KITS | 1 500 HOSTING MEETINGS | 21 900 TRANSPORTATION COST HOSTING MEETINGS | 10 000 TRANSPORTATION HOSTING SECURITY VIDEO | 44 000 |
| 3 FINANCIAL - LEGAL | 500 AUDIT | | | | | | | | | | | 3 000 AUDIT & LEGAL FEES | | | | | 6 500 INSURANCE | | | 3 000 AUDIT LEGAL FEES | 13 000 |
| 4 PROTOCOL | | | | 5 250 MEDALLIONS & AWARDS | | 1 000 DIPLOMAS & AWARDS | 1 000 PRESENTATION IN VANCOUVER | 3 000 PRESENTATION IN YUGOSLAVIA | | | | 4 200 FILA SANCTION | | | | | | 14 000 FILA TRANSPORTATION | 11 000 FILA EXPENSES ACCREDITATION | | 39 450 |
| 5 COMMUNICATION | | | 1 500 BROCHURES & MEDIA PRESENTATION | 4 750 PROMOTIONAL PINS, DECALS | 1 500 CIRCULARS | | 1 500 PROMOTIONAL PACKAGE FOR YUGOSLAVIA | | | | | | 1 000 PAID ADVERTISEMENT | | | | 3 000 ADVERTISING & EQUIPTMENT RENTAL | 7 150 FILA FEE ADVERTISING EQUIPT RENTAL | 5 500 TRANSLATORS, ANNOUNCERS, EQUIPTMENT RENTAL | | 25 900 |
| 6 PRESIDENTIAL & TECHNICAL DIRECTOR | 1 550 LOGO & LETTERHEAD | 200 MEETINGS | 250 MEETINGS & TELEPHONE | | | | 1 500 | 6 000 SECRETARIAL MEETING IN YUGOSLAVIA | 5 000 SALARIES & OFFICE EXPENSE | 5 000 | 5 000 | 5 000 | 5 000 | 5 000 | 5 000 | 5 000 | 5 000 | 5 000 | 5 000 | 7 600 MEETINGS SALARIES & OFFICE EXPENSE | 72 100 |
| 7 Monthly Totals / Accumulating Totals | 2 050 / 2 050 | 200 / 2 250 | 1 750 / 4 000 | 10 000 / 14 000 | 47 000 / 61 000 | 21 000 / 82 000 | 4 000 / 86 000 | 13 500 / 99 500 | 8 000 / 107 500 | 7 000 / 114 500 | 5 000 / 119 500 | 12 200 / 131 700 | 6 000 / 137 700 | 5 000 / 142 700 | 7 000 / 149 700 | 6 200 / 155 900 | 19 500 / 175 400 | 53 250 / 228 650 | 96 700 / 325 350 | 20 600 / 345 950 | 345 950 |
| 8 Revenues / Sources | 15 000 SELF-RAISED | | | | 70 000 PROVINCIAL & MUNICIPAL | | | 12 500 SELF-RAISED | 25 000 FEDERAL | | | | 15 000 SELF-RAISED | | | 70 000 PROVINCIAL & MUNICIPAL | 12 500 SELF-RAISED | 19 450 SELF-RAISED | 26 500 SALE OF MATS | 60 000 FEDERAL & RECOVERIES | |
| 9 Balance Forward | 15 000 | 12 950 | 12 750 | 11 000 | 1 000 | 24 000 | 3 000 | ( 1 000 ) | ( 2 000 ) | 25 000 | 18 000 | 13 000 | 800 | 9 800 | 4 800 | ( 2 200 ) | 61 600 | 54 600 | 20 800 | ( 39 400 ) | |
| Revenue | | | | | 70 000 | | | 12 500 | 25 000 | | | | 15 000 | | | 70 000 | 12 500 | 19 450 | 26 500 | 60 000 | |
| Expenditures | 2 050 | 200 | 1 750 | 10 000 | 47 000 | 21 000 | 4 000 | 13 500 | 8 000 | 7 000 | 5 000 | 12 200 | 6 000 | 5 000 | 7 000 | 6 200 | 19 500 | 53 250 | 96 700 | 20 600 | |
| Balance at Month-end | 12 950 | 12 750 | 11 000 | 1 000 | 24 000 | 3 000 | ( 1 000 ) | ( 2 000 ) | 25 000 | 18 000 | 13 000 | 800 | 9 800 | 4 800 | ( 2 200 ) | 61 600 | 54 600 | 20 800 | ( 39 400 ) | nil | |

## APPENDIX E

Participation Diploma

This
Cette **DIPLOMA** is awarded to
est awardé à

who has obtained
qui a obtenue la **place** in
dans **kg** category
categorie

in the **WORLD FREESTYLE WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS**
dans le **CHAMPIONNAT MONDIAL DU LUTTE STYLE LIBRE**

celebrated in
celebré a **EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA**

Dated this 14th day of August, 1982
Fait à le 14ieme jour d'Août, 1982

MILAN ERCEGAN
President de la FILA

MIKE EURCHUK
President, Committee
du Championnat, 1982

## APPENDIX F

## Iranian Defection Notice

# PRESS RELEASE

M.S.S. (USA & Canada), Montreal Chapter
supporters of the
People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran
(PMOI)

M.S.S. (USA & Canada), Montreal Chapter, P.O. Box 149 Station N, Montreal, H2x3n2

# DEFECTION OF IRANIAN WRESTLER

On Friday, August 13, 1982 at 9:00 p.m., Seyyed Jabbar Mehdiyoun, a member of the Iranian wrestling team (82 kg. weight class) fled from the World Champion wrestlers housing accomadations. He has requested Political refugee status from the Canadian government and is refusing to return to Iran.

In a letter adressed to Mr. Milan Ercegan, the president of FILA, Mr. Mehdiyoun expressed that his refusal to go back to Iran is a "manifestation" of his "opposition to the inhumane crimes of Khomeini's regime."

Moslem Students Society is a student organization with chapters in Europe, United States, Canada and Asia, advocating democracy and independence for Iran. M.S.S. supports the People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran; and is a member of the National Council of Resistance, the united front of democratic and nationalist forces opposing monarchy and Khomeini regime.

## APPENDIX G

Spectator Questionnaire

# 1982 WORLD FREESTYLE WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

## SPECTATOR QUESTIONNAIRE

| | strongly disagree | disagree | agree | strongly agree | not apply |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Ticket prices for the sessions were reasonable. | - | - | 11 | 3 | 3 |
| 2. Advertising for the Championships was adequate. | 3 | 6 | 5 | 2 | - |
| 3. The information program was satisfactory. | - | 4 | 12 | 1 | - |
| 4. Announcements were clear and concise. | 2 | 2 | 11 | 2 | - |
| 5. Floor set up was pleasing to the eye. | - | - | 5 | 11 | - |
| 6. Food concession was satisfactory. | 1 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 2 |
| 7. Souvenir booth items were reasonably priced. | 1 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 3 |
| 8. Seating arrangements were satisfactory. | - | 3 | 10 | 3 | 1 |
| 9. Parking was a problem. | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| 10. The medal ceremonies were enjoyable. | - | 1 | 9 | 1 | 1 |
| 11. The opening ceremonies were interesting. | - | 4 | 8 | 3 | 2 |
| 12. The public address system was adequate. | 1 | 2 | 10 | 4 | - |

Suggestions/Other Comments: _____

_____

Thank you for your cooperation.

# APPENDIX H

## Entries by Weight Class

FILA

STANDINGS / CLASSEMENTS

WEIGHT CLASS (kg)

| | 48 | 52 | 57 | 62 | 68 | 74 | 82 | 90 | 100 | 100+ | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. AUS | X | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | X | X | 0 |
| 2. AUT | X | X | X | X | X | X | E | X | X | X | 0 |
| 3. BRD | X | E | E | X | X | E | E | X | X | X | 0 |
| 4. BUL | 5 | E | 4 | 5 | E | E | 5 | E | 5 | 1 | 25 |
| 5. CAN | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | 5 | E | E | 5 |
| 6. CHN | E | E | E | X | E | E | E | E | X | X | 0 |
| 7. CUB | X | X | E | X | 5 | X | X | X | E | X | 5 |
| 8. DDR | X | 6 | X | X | 4 | E | E | 6 | 3 | 4 | 23 |
| 9. FIN | X | X | X | X | E | E | X | X | X | X | 0 |
| 10. FRA | X | X | X | E | E | E | 1 | E | X | X | 1 |
| 11. HOL | X | X | X | X | X | E | X | X | E | X | 0 |
| 12. HUN | E | E | E | 4 | 2 | 1 | X | E | E | 2 | 9 |
| 13. IND | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | X | 0 |
| 14. IRN | 3 | 1 | E | E | 1 | 2 | E | 2 | E | 3 | 12 |
| 15. ITA | E | X | X | E | X | X | E | X | X | X | 0 |
| 16. JPN | E | E | 5 | E | E | 3 | 3 | 1 | E | E | 12 |
| 17. KOR | 2 | 3 | 1 | E | E | E | X | X | E | X | 6 |
| 18. NZL | E | X | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | X | 0 |
| 19. POL | E | X | X | 2 | X | X | 2 | E | X | 5 | 9 |
| 20. ROM | X | X | 2 | 1 | X | X | X | X | E | X | 3 |
| 21. SUI | X | X | X | E | E | X | E | X | X | X | 0 |
| 22. TCH | X | X | X | X | X | 5 | X | X | 2 | X | 7 |
| 23. TUR | X | 2 | X | X | X | E | E | 3 | 1 | X | 6 |
| 24. URS | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 55 |
| 25. USA | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 4 | E | 4 | E | 28 |
| 26. YUG | 4 | E | X | E | X | X | X | X | X | X | 4 |
| 27. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | |

APPENDIX I

NEWSLETTER: WWC, 1982

# 1982 WORLD WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

## NEWSLETTER

Volume VI June, 1982

1. Volunteer Uniforms - complete uniforms for all registered volunteers are available from the Wrestling Office. Each outfit consists of a golf shirt plus rugby pants. Thanks goes to Dave Campbell for procuring all the items. Burgundy golf jackets are also available at a special price of $20.00. Please contact Audrey if interested.

2. Volunteer Orientation Night - Time and location have now been set for August 3, 7:00 p.m. at Molson's House. This evening is set aside for final uniform distribution, accreditation and volunteer final briefing. Please mark August 3rd on your calendar!

3. New Members - Once again our numbers are increasing. Please welcome the following to our group:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Diane Jackson | Heather Hartsell | Sandy Rennie |
| Dr. Lyle Davis | Dr. Drew Makinen | Dr. Duncan Campbell |
| Dr. Don Groot | Heidi Meinezinger | Irene Sawchuk |
| Mike Keeley | Bill Haliburton | Karen Norrie |
| Beverly Miskie | | |

4. Ball Game - Set for Tuesday, July 20, 1982. Game at 6:30 sharp with a weiner roast to follow. We'll be playing Pitfield McKay Ross Stock Brokers. If you'd like to play, please call Audrey at the office (433-3136). She also has address and maps of the location.

5. Press Conference - June 10th John Coonie chaired our third press conference at Molson's House. The first ticket was presented to Mike Keely, Manager of Major Facilities for the City Parks and Rec. Dept. Thanks to Gary Nelson and Lethbridge Breweries for their hospitality.

6. Beer Mugs - Dave Campbell has come up with another souvenir of the Championships. Lethbridge Breweries have helped in providing glass beer mugs for all members of the Organizing Committee. Please contact your Vice President for your stein.

7. Executive Meeting - the next meeting is scheduled for Monday, July 12, 1982 at 7:30 p.m. at the Conference Room in the Kinsmen Field House. The meeting following that one will be Monday, July 26, 1982 at 7:30 p.m. at Molson Room (not house). Many of the committee have shown an interest. All members are welcome! Business usually lasts 90 minutes followed by socializing.

8. Introducing . . . Terry Kernaghan - Village Mayor

   Terry is a true Edmontonian - born and raised. He attended Queen Elizabeth High School where he first was introduced to wrestling. At D. S. MacKenzie Junior High he was assistant coach for three years. During this time, he won two city championships. Terry is currently an executive at ACCESS television.

   He is married with three children and has a Masters Degree in Audio Visual production. For the competition, he will be acting as the Village Mayor. We wish Terry all the best in his management of the Lister Hall Residence.

9. Casino Approval - On June 23rd, the Organizing Committee received form approval for a casino to be held October 11, 1982. Please mark this date on your calendar. V.P. Finance, Dave Campbell, states that the monies raised will be used to balance our $330,000 budget to the dollar.

10. Country Update - As of June 25, we have entries from 19 countries that total 135 competitors. The list is as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| West Germany | United States | France |
| Poland | New Zealand | Cuba |
| Canada | Mongolia | Australia |
| U.S.S.R. | Switzerland | Austria |
| Iran | Turkey | East Germany |
| China | Finland | Japan |
| Romania | | |

11. Typists Required - V. P. Communications, Larry Tibble, still requires three typists for the results room Aug. 4 - 14. If you know of any names, please call Audrey at the Wrestling Office (433-3136).